# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5649. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## ENGLAND.

### The Great Meetings of the Education League at Birmingham.

### Interesting Sketch of the Proceedings.

### Significant Speeches of Prominent Men.

### Progress Toward Universal Education.

### Another Letter on Shipbuilding in Great Britain.

#### EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

**Annual Meeting of the National League in Birmingham—Objects of the League—The Proceedings Concerning Voluntary and Pay Schools—Efficacy of Factory Acts—The Bible in Schools—Speakers and Their Views.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

After the termination of the Church Congress in Liverpool, which is claimed as a great triumph for Ritualism, I thought the best thing I could do was to see what was going on in Birmingham. The next Church Congress is to be held at Southampton—but Birmingham will always be the centre of important movements. This week it has been the scene of the most important that has been commenced in England for many a year. The National Education League held its first annual meeting. It lasted two days, was attended by some hundreds of delegates from all parts of England, and was an unequivocal success. It has been joined by forty members of Parliament, and between three and four hundred ministers of religion—the greater number dissenters; but not all, for Archdeacon SANDFORD moved the acceptance of the reports, which was seconded by GEORGE DAWSON.

OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

This meeting was not a Congress nor a conference. Papers were read and speeches were made, but the delegates did not meet for discussion. The League had been formed, as is the custom here, based on certain principles, and adopting a certain plan of action. All who join the League accept its principles, and agree to its objects to begin with. They did not meet "to consider." The President would not receive an amendment when one was offered. They meant work. The plan was laid down, and had only to be carried out. If any did not like it they were quite free to do the other thing.

The League means that every child in England shall be educated. The prosperity of the country demands it. Ignorance is bringing England into an abyss of pauperism and crime. Her political and commercial power are alike threatened with extinction. Universal education is the remedy. To carry it out this League has been formed, to influence public opinion and secure such action of Parliament that—

1. Local authorities shall be compelled to provide school accommodation for every child in their district.

2. The schools shall be supported by rates (tax on property,) supplemented by Government grants.

3. The schools to be managed by local authorities, but subject to Government inspection.

4. These schools are to be unsectarian.

5. Admission free.

6. Attendance, when not otherwise under instruction, compulsory.

To carry out this plan, many members of the League have subscribed £1,000 each, £100 a year for ten years, if so long a time is necessary. As this is a revolution, and one not to be carried out without a great contest, I will give a brief account of its inauguration.

THE MEETINGS.

The meetings were in the Exchange Buildings, except the workingmen's meeting at the close, which was held in the Town Hall, and Mr. DIXON, M. P., for Birmingham, presided. He said they had to create an irresistible public opinion, and that required a great deal of money. An engineer, who had subscribed one day's wages every month, said he was utterly astonished at the fearful amount of ignorance among his fellow workmen. Out of 200 hands not twenty read the daily papers. Of the unsectarian character of the schools, over which the great fight will be made, the President said that the reading of the Bible would be permitted where the School Committee desire it, but all teaching of creeds or catechisms must be out of school hours. Mr. MIALL, M. P., the disestablishment leader, had some scruples about this religious neutrality, because he thought the best teachers were religious; and he doubted if the working classes would be willing to exclude religion from the schools. However, he joins the League. Mr. BUCKMINSTER wrote:

"I have carefully watched and taken part in the working of the present system, and I am reluctantly compelled to admit that the denominational system fails to accomplish its object." In proof of his conclusion, he referred to the indifference to religious worship exhibited by past scholars of parish schools. "The complaint that the working classes, as a rule, never go to any place of worship, is, I fear, a sad reality; but where is the result of all our denominational teaching and religious instruction? Theology and Scripture proofs of various doctrines are no doubt taught in most of our schools, but religion is not taught, and cannot be taught. The one is a science; the other a sentiment, and we have been mistaking the one for the other."

Mr. E. H. BRODIE, Inspector of Schools, wrote from the Education Department, Downing-street, saying that, "After ten and a half years' experience of the present system of education, I have quite come to the conclusion that the poor both are not and never will be reached by it, except very partially, especially in our large towns, so fruitful of the criminal class."

Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY wrote to say, that the Birmingham Education Society's report seemed to him a convincing proof that the voluntary denominational system is in great towns a failure. That it is a failure in country parishes he knew from twenty-seven years' experience as a parson.

VOLUNTARY AND PAY SCHOOLS.

The Report of the Provisional Committee declared the present system of voluntary and pay schools, with Government aid, a failure in all the poorer districts—that is, where education is most needed. In the great towns scarcely more than half the children were on the books of the schools; and of these, only one in twenty showed any satisfactory degree of attainment. In London, it was shown that nearly 200,000 children were totally without education.

Archdeacon SANDFORD, moving the acceptance of the report, said:

"We stand in the presence of an overwhelming necessity, and of a great national danger, and that necessity and that danger are involved in the fact, as you have heard in this luminous report, that there are thousands and tens of thousands of the children of our people, for whom we are responsible in the sight of God and man, who are the outcasts, the pariahs of society, who are growing up without any moral influences whatever being brought to bear on them, and who in the course of a few years must constitute a very large and important portion of the community, invested with legal rights, which they may use for the injury of themselves and the destruction of society."

Mr. GEORGE DAWSON said:

"We have got to this proposition—that every child in this nation ought to be taught. We hold the doctrine of the family life of the nation. We believe the majority of you to feel as I do—that every ragged, filthy, untaught, cursing, blaspheming child should be looked upon as a child of our household, and should bring shame and disgrace upon us. I would that at heart you and I could say with him of old, 'Mine eyes run down with tears for the iniquities of my people.' But, at all events, we have come to see that there is no human remedy but education, and that education is always good, be it little or much. All men whose opinion is of value have come to know that what for present purposes we call secular education is, an affair of the world—an affair of the nation—acting through its Government. We have got rid of some bugbears—we are no longer afraid of the Government. It used to be, perhaps, a necessity; but it is a disgrace if it remains so now. What is the Government of this country? It is the nation itself. There is no antagonism between the people and the Government now. A national system must be laid in lucid simplicity, and it must be paid for by rates. But, remember, rates mean compulsion. I hope most of you have done with compulsion as a bugbear. All life is compulsion. Society is based upon compulsion. What is Government but law made compulsory? Primary education does not belong to the Church in any sense; it belongs to the whole nation. It belongs to the Government, and ought to be done by the Government. I have no more notion of sectarian education, or denominational education, in the sense of mere primary instruction, than I have of a denominational water cart or a sectarian vaccinator. What has our history been for years but the putting of sheep into the right fold? I am old enough to remember when nobody could be married except they went to church. I sat once at a supper with a High Churchman, who asked me whether I was married or not. I said I was. 'Who married you?' I named the person. 'A priest in the true succession?' 'Oh dear, no.' Said he, 'You are not married at all.' I said, 'What am I?' 'You are only joined together.' 'Well,' I said, 'as a practical man, for me that will do.' By degrees society found out that marriage did not belong to priests, and we established civil marriage. For those who wish to be married in Church—liberty; for those who do not, liberty also. Why must a man be married in the name of a God he does not believe in? Our people are ill-taught. Our children die at a rate which is shameful and disgraceful. Our people live in filth and disease. Large parts of our great cities are a shame and disgrace, and the odors of corporeal nastiness interfere even with the propagation of the Gospel. We believe we have a remedy for all this; and, being an extreme man, I prophecy that, in the end—and that end not distant—our schools shall be supported by rates, and that means compulsion; and it means that the schools must be purely secular."

Mr. E. POTTER, M. P., said:

"It was estimated by men competent to give an opinion that out of twenty millions of people in England and Wales, no less than four millions were in a state of ignorance, misery, vice and pauperism. And what was the cause? In his opinion it was that hitherto there had been a hard and fast line, below which denominational education had not gone. It could not go below that line, and why? Simply because the education was denominational. Denominational institutions were all supported by and for different sects, and by Government grants; but below the dark black line which he had drawn, there were no subscriptions for education, and denominationalism could not penetrate to the depths of society. In Bethnal Green, where there was a population of 180,000 people, only 2,000 were ever known to go to a place of worship; and that 2,000 was just the class which denominationalism could not touch. He believed himself that the remedy for this evil was a purely secular system of education. If a secular system would educate three or four millions of people, surely it would be very easy for religious teachers to follow. In fact it would open up to them an opportunity which they never had before."

Professor THOROLD ROGERS said he was left with the horrid conclusion that there were nearly two millions of children between the ages of five and thirteen who were not getting any education at all. That Christianity was a very queer sort of fabric which would allow people to leave that number of children to grow up in ignorance and sin, and a scandal to the whole civilized world, because they could not make up their minds about the teaching of something else which was not a necessary part of education at all. In the United States, there was such an extended system of education that compulsion was not needed. That education was provided by the State; but did anyone pretend that American fathers and mothers did not care about it? There were no people under the canopy of Heaven who were more willing to make sacrifices for education, or among whom the results of education were more satisfactory.

Mr. LLOYD JONES pledged the trades unions of the country to the support of the movement.

Mr. SIMONDS said the conscience clause in the present school law was a delusion and a snare. He would prove it by asking one question: Was there any ardent, thorough-going Protestant in the room who, if he lived in the centre of a Roman Catholic community, with schools entirely under Roman Catholic priests—would send his children to be educated in schools surrounded by such conditions? He had asked the question often before, but had never got an answer in the affirmative.

Mr. APPLEGARTH, trades unionist, said it was no use trying to mix up with national education any portion of religion, however small the dose. They were not prepared for a mixture of Gospel and geography. The working classes wanted education. They knew that the classes above them had been tinkering with the question for years, while vice, and misery, and prostitution had piled up a colossal mountain of iniquity.

Mr. GREEN, Chairman of the Birmingham Trades Council, said that the body which he represented—containing, as it did, men of all politics, from the Red Republican to the milk-and-water Conservative—of all religions, from the Roman Catholic to the latest discovered sect, the Hallelujah Band—had declared, without a dissentient voice, in favor of sending a delegate to that meeting, and of compulsory unsectarian system of education.

EFFICACY OF FACTORY ACTS.

On the second day Alderman RUMSEY, of Manchester, and Mr. E. POTTER, M. P., declared that the Factory acts requirements respecting education had proved a failure, only working well where the employers took an interest in their being properly carried out.

Mr. MANDELLA, M. P., said he was acquainted with the working of compulsory education in Saxony, where his visits as the employer of 600 or 700 workmen had been annual for some years, and he knew what it did also in Prussia. The results in Saxony were so incredible that he was almost afraid to describe them. We in England were not only incomparably inferior in the quantity of education given, but still more inferior in the quality. We in England could not realize what could be attained by children under a compulsory system of primary education. There was positively not in all Saxony, as far as he could learn by the most careful inquiries and personal investigations, a single child of twelve years of age who could not read and write well; nor was there a workman who could not correspond intelligently about his work. The same was the state of things in Switzerland. He had tried to find some corner in Saxony or Switzerland where there were uneducated children, and had always failed. School directors had said to him, "It is in vain you search for them; there is no child in Saxony who cannot read and write." They need not wonder that the North German Confederation was making such marvelous progress. America did not have the compulsory power, and America was sinking into ignorance. In Cincinnati the proportion of children educated to the whole body was 70.1; in Chicago, 48.9; in New-York, 42.6. America was fast rousing up to a consciousness of the necessity for compulsion. In this country the Factories and Workshops acts were complete failures. The Austrian education law was now the most liberal in Europe. Were Austrian children to be educated before English children? What was called religious education in England was a farce. He had examined, in different parts of the country, 12,000 children who had been, as it was said, religiously instructed. Many of them did not know that God was their creator, and a prayer was the merest confusion. If they repeated the Lord's Prayer they would say, 'Our Father, *chart* in heaven,' and they had only a vague idea of what was meant. Public opinion on the matter of education was now growing so fast that the terms offered yesterday could not be made to-day, and the terms which they would gladly offer to-day could not be offered to-morrow.

It was painful to hear that America is sinking into ignorance, and is so far behind several of the down-trodden nations of Europe, but a paper read by Mr. ALFRED FIELD reassured us. He told us that in America the diffusion of popular knowledge and quick intelligence, down to the very bottom of society, was most astonishing to all observant travelers, and the contrast of the slow, benighted minds of our lowest class should be a warning and strong impulse to Englishmen. There could not be discovered in the United States any line of separation between the working classes and those whom we should suppose to be above them. Of the people talking in groups on the steamboats, with ready language and quick intelligence, with easy manner and natural politeness, nearly all had been educated in the public free schools, and a good proportion—not in any way distinguishable from the rest—would be working men. The cause of this diffusion of popular knowledge and universally quickened intellect was to be found in the existence of the public free schools. The only way in which the mass of the people of England could be educated as quickly and effectually as would meet the demand of the country was by a complete national system, similar in principle to that in America. What the Americans had done the English could do; they were the same people on different sides of the Atlantic. The public-school system of the United States had been grandly successful. It was the foundation of their political edifice. And one of the great causes of their extraordinary industrial and commercial prosperity. The United States manufactured and exported to our colonies and to the markets of the world articles formerly made exclusively in this district. They did this, although the American manufacturers had to pay nearly double as much as the English manufacturers for the iron and steel, and nearly double as much wages. How did they accomplish this? There was but one explanation—the American workmen are a vastly more intelligent people than the English. To check the yearly diminution of her proportion of the supplying of the world with manufactured articles above those of the coarsest kind, England must educate her people. For years English goods had been gradually superseded all over the world by the products of the educated workmen of Rhenish Prussia, Saxony, and North Germany; and whenever the absurd protective system of the United States was removed, the people of that country would flood the world with their skillfully made articles.

A clergyman, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, went for compulsory unsectarian education. He said:

"The security and well-being of society demanded that the people should be educated, and there were classes who could not be educated without compulsion. With a yearly aggregate of 125,000 committals, with more than a million paupers, and a still vaster host on the verge of pauperism, with multitudes in the grossest ignorance, with the agricultural laborers in a condition intellectually so degraded that the most sanguine politicians did not venture to ask the franchise for them, compulsory education was necessary. The possession of political power by the uneducated made the need the more urgent."

Hon. AUBERON HERBERT said:

"Anyone who had experience of the working class knew that what they suffered most from was confusion of mind. They never saw one thing at a time. They mixed up other considerations with the case in hand. They judged the question before them in the light of something else. This was the source of the weakness and prejudice which often made them so impracticable. This habit of the untrained mind, instead of being corrected, had been confirmed by that mixed education—that confusion of things sacred and secular which charity and misconception had made the rule in this country. Mixed education made muddle-minded scholars. To keep distinct things separate was the shortest path to efficiency. The nation was busy, the people had no money or time to spare, and the State was bound to adopt the speediest and cheapest transit to public knowledge. Doctrinaires demurred to secular knowledge because they did not know why it was wanted, nor see what it would do. They forgot that in England every inch of land had a proprietor—every fish in the river, every bird in the air, every flower on the bank an owner. A mechanic, as a general rule, found that employment came by chance and wages by caprice. He must not steal, nor conspire, nor fight. Secular knowledge and secular skill alone could save him from the poorhouse. Piety, ever so conspicuous, brought scarcely any price in the market. The most devout employer adjusted the wages he gave according to the swiftness and expertness of the workman."

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Finally, Captain MAXSE, of the Royal Navy, nearly raised a rumpus on the question of reading the Bible in schools. He said his own feeling was that if he wished children to honor God and love the Bible, he would withdraw it until they were of an age to be capable of entertaining holy sentiment. ["Oh, oh," and strong dissent.] He pursued this point in stronger language, amid lively expressions of dissent, and presently he was called to order, whereupon he abandoned the subject.

EVENING MEETING.

At the great evening meeting in the Town Hall, the President, opening the proceedings, said there would still be enough work for voluntary effort after free schools had been established by law. What was it that kept large numbers of children out of schools but poverty—poverty of such a degree that they could not appear in the schools because they were too ragged; poverty, meaning that they had not food to eat. So if there should be any excess of voluntaryism wanting employment, let it seek out those children and feed and clothe them.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT'S VIEWS.

Professor FAWCETT said it was almost a truism to say that no social reform, no scheme of philanthropy, could produce any permanent effect unless it made the laborer self-dependent. Sometimes it was said that the propositions of the League with regard to compulsion were anti-English. There was something which was not only anti-English, but anti-human, and that was the spectacle of millions sunk in such ignorance as if they were living in a heathen land. Painful facts were daily brought under the notice alike of employers and workmen, to show that without national education it would be impossible for England to maintain her commercial position. Every year the competition of foreign countries became keener. Industry required at present the use of delicate machinery, it required the skillful application of that machinery, it required those moral qualities which made the laborer most valuable, and which enabled him to understand the true principles of trade. Bearing this in mind, it was as impossible to expect that an uneducated country could compete successfully against an educated country as to suppose that a hand-loom weaver could profitably struggle against the appliances of modern mechanical invention. Signs of material wealth were too apt to deceive. Pæans and exultations were sung over increasing imports and exports, but behind all this glitter and show—behind all this evidence of material wealth—there was the ugly—the portentous fact—that one out of twenty of the population was a pauper and there were countless thousands in misery and on the verge of pauperism. With a free education the poorest boy might go to the higher schools, and then to the universities, and there they never ask who a man's father is. There is no social favoritism there; no governing families there; and the defeat of the bill of last session by the Lords would cause the passage of another that would sweep away the last vestige of religious test and disability. Concluding with an eloquence, which coming from a blind man, has a strong touch of pathos, he said that a complete system of national education would enable the individual capacity of each member to be utilized in the best possible way for the benefit of his country. Many a person there might be toiling monotonously in the fields, laboring in some deep-sunk mine, or carrying out, year after year, some work of mere routine, who—if his abilities had been properly developed—might have executed some work of art, invented some new machine, organized some political or social movement, or produced some literary work, which might have permanently enriched and benefitted mankind. There was in life no more melancholy spectacle than that generation after generation should pass away without sufficient knowledge to understand the beauties and wonders with which nature had surrounded them. Could it be right that nature, which had been thus bountiful, should not be appreciated? And was it not strange and sad that some people who seemed to arrogate to themselves the title of religious, seemed to care more about the paltry triumph of a creed than about education, which would elevate the people from ignorance which was alike degrading to human nature and antagonistic to moral and material advancement? Some of those who were willing that the education question should stand still while they wrangled about bringing children under the influence of some barren formulary such as apostolic succession—should remember the significant words of the Psalmist, when he said, "My people is consumed for lack of knowledge."

Mr. MUNDELLA, M. P., repeated his experience of continental countries, and said: Although those countries had many disadvantages as compared with England, from inferior commercial and geographical position and lack of capital, he had never met with that squalor, brutal ignorance and terrible destitution which he saw in this country. The present educational system of England had reversed the teaching of Scripture, for it had filled the rich with good things, and the hungry it had sent empty away. It had helped those who could and ought to help themselves, but those who could do nothing for themselves it had utterly neglected. Ragged schools received no assistance from the State, and there were thousands of children who could not even obtain an entrance into a ragged school.

BEGINNING OF A GREAT CONTEST.

I have given enough to show the spirit of this important meeting. It is the beginning of a great contest. The clergy of the Church of England, with the aid of Government, have now in their hands the education of three-fourths of all the school children in England. They will not give up this vantage ground without a struggle. The Roman Catholic clergy, on that question, if no other, will go with the Church clergy in England and Ireland. The League does not propose to touch Scotland or Ireland; but the Scotch can scarcely insist on their children having religious training and vote for the bill of the League, which Mr. FAWCETT will introduce the first day of the next session.

NATIONAL EDUCATION UNION.

The National League is opposed by a National Education Union, which meets next week at Manchester. This is made up largely of Anglican and Roman Catholic clergy, who, wonderful to tell, join hands on this question. The Union proposes to extend the existing denominational system, to give Anglicans and Roman Catholics the education of their own children—all denominations in fact, with a conscience clause for others. But, as an organ of the League hastens to warn them, this will result in the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, and place four-fifths of the education fund in that country in the hands of priests and the religious orders. Will English Protestants, it is asked, support a system that must have such results? for, if denominational education is continued in England, it cannot in justice be refused to Ireland. If English clergymen have the education funds in one country, the Catholic clergy must in the other. And there is no way out of this difficulty but to secularize English schools—and why not Scotch as well? But will this do it? Cardinal CULLEN's answer will be: "If the English choose to have their children educated in godless schools and colleges, we Irish do not. We shall give our children a religious education; refuse us our fair proportion of the education grants if you dare!"

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

And while England is beginning to agitate about universal education, Turkey has established it. The Porte has just issued a law establishing five classes of schools throughout the Empire, with compulsory attendance. Every village and district must have its primary school. Each religious denomination is to have its own. Girls as well as boys must attend. Normal schools are instituted for male and female teachers. The studies of the higher primary and preparatory schools include Turkish, Persian, Arabic, French, arithmetic, geography, history, geometry, natural history, political economy! And this in Turkey, while England is taking the first steps in the same direction. The Turks, however, have not yet got the idea of secular, or unsectarian education—but there is perfect equality in this subject. The Mohamedans believe in a religious education, but have become tolerant, and each child is to be instructed in the faith of its parents.

Turkey has an area of nearly two millions of square miles, or nearly two-thirds as much as the United States, not counting its latest annexation. The population is, however, larger—forty millions. Schools were established throughout the Empire in 1847, but the present law is thorough and compulsory, and the Turks, both Mohamedan and Christian, will soon be universally and highly educated.

MONADNOCK.

#### SHIPBUILDING ABROAD.

**Fifth Letter from England—Transfer of the Shipbuilding Trade of the Provinces to English Yards—Protection vs. Free Trade—Questions for American Shipbuilders.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1869.

The fact that ships built of wood have greatly depreciated in value within the past ten years is amply confirmed by the present condition of the shipbuilding business of New-Brunswick and the other British American provinces. Before iron ships came into general use a large and thriving shipbuilding business was carried on at St. Johns and other provincial towns. The new ships were sent over here, and sold at prices which paid their builders a satisfactory profit. Scores of such ships were sold in a single season at about £9 sterling per ton; but now a good new St. Johns ship will not sell here for £5 sterling per ton, for there is no demand for them here, and the business of building large ships in British America is destroyed. The builders there are no longer able to compete with the British builders of iron ships, and they can no longer sell a new ship for a price which will cover the cost of construction. The destruction of shipbuilding in New-Brunswick cannot be charged upon a high tariff or disordered currency, or upon advanced rates for labor or other charges connected with shipbuilding. Materials and labor are cheaper there than they were ten years ago, and contracts to build ships are now offered at much cheaper rates than those which obtained when shipbuilding was a profitable pursuit. Ships entitled to a seven years' class at Lloyd's can now be contracted for at St. John's at £5 sterling per ton, but no one on this side of the water will take them even at that low figure. The only business left to the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia shipbuilder, is the building of vessels of small tonnage to trade between the Provinces and the United States, and between the United States and the West Indies. In both those trades they compete only with the wooden vessels of the United States, and not with the iron ships and steamers of Europe.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

I earnestly desire to avoid, in this correspondence, the expression of any opinion on the question of protection *versus* free trade, in its large and general sense. It is foreign to my purpose to discuss whether the policy of securing our home markets to our own manufacturers by high duties or prohibitions upon foreign imports, is a wise policy or the reverse; but I do venture to enter my humble protest against the injustice of conceding to any one class of manufacturers free trade in all trades but their own. The advocates of the shipbuilding interests of the New England States assert that their difficulties are caused by the present high scale of duties upon articles which are used in the construction of vessels. They denounce the tariff which protects the interests of the iron master, cordage maker, hemp grower, &c., ignoring the facts that their own business of shipbuilding is the most highly protected industry in the country; that it is the only branch of manufacturing industry in the United States which has the home market secured to it by absolute legal protection to the point of prohibition; and that in the construction of vessels for the home market, *i. e.*, for the coastwise trade, they have the utmost extent of protection which it is possible for laws to enforce. Apparently their zeal for free trade never leads them to agree to the abandonment of protection to their own particular industry, and when free trade in ships is proposed they instantly become ardent protectionists. I have too much respect for the shipbuilders of New England to believe that they would ask Congress to legislate exclusively in their favor at the expense of the interests of their brother manufacturers, on the one hand, and the interests of their fellow-citizens, who are interested in cheapening transportation, on the other hand, if it were not for the circumstance that the laws which protect the manufacture of ships from foreign competition were enacted so long ago that protection has come to be regarded by the builders as their natural and inalienable right, which must neither be questioned or disturbed. No doubt other manufacturers, our iron masters for example, would hold similar opinions if a law prohibiting the importation of iron had been enacted in the early days of the Republic and rigidly adhered to through all the changes of our revenue system. No class of manufacturers in the United States owe more to protection than do the New-England shipbuilders at the present time. By protection they retain possession of our entire coasting trade, our home market for ships. Remove that protection and a large proportion of the coasting trade will be carried on by foreign-built vessels, while our home manufacture of vessels will diminish in proportion to the extent to which foreign-built vessels are introduced.

RESULT OF ADMITTING FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS.

Whether it would be wise to withdraw the protection, which now secures our home market to our own builders, is a question upon which much may be said on both sides. On the one hand, it would undoubtedly be a severe blow to our shipbuilding industry, and would very largely reduce the business of our own shipyards, beside crushing for a time the building in the States of iron sea-going vessels. But on the other hand, we should have cheaper and better vessels, and consequently cheaper transportation in our coast trade than we now have. The great staples of the country could be moved from one port on our coast to other ports with more facility and with less than the present cost of carriage, thus benefiting both producer and consumer. The importation and employment on the northern coast of the United States of 100 steam colliers like those used on the Tyne and described in my letter from that place, would certainly lower the price of coals in all the New-England towns, but they would as certainly deprive a large fleet of home-built schooners of employment. If our coasting trade should be opened to vessels of foreign build, our builders would be forced to compete with the improved system of shipbuilding which has damaged their business of building large ships for our foreign trade; and when that time comes, and not before, they can consistently go to Congress and ask for free trade in the materials used in constructing vessels to be employed in the coastwise trade. While they are protected in the home trade, as they now are, they clearly have no reasonable right to claim special exemption from the payment of the duties and taxes which are imposed upon them in common with other American citizens who are engaged in a manufacturing business, in the prosecution of which imported and dutiable materials are used. The proposal to bestow upon our shipbuilders a general and indiscriminate return of duties, and entire exemption from taxation, while they are protected in the unmolested enjoyment of the coasting trade, is too unreasonable and preposterous to merit a moment's serious consideration. Fancy the owners of the Jersey City or Staten Island Ferries receiving back a large sum for the estimated duties on materials used in the construction of a new boat, and exemption from taxation on their old boats, on the ground that their business had become so unprofitable and precarious as to need Congressional relief. Absurd and unreasonable as the thing looks, the ferry owners could claim the relief named, if the legislation asked for by many of the representatives of the New-England shipbuilding interest should be conceded to them.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

In our foreign trade the situation is entirely different, and the very laws which protect our shipbuilding and shipowners in the coastwise trade, are useless to the shipbuilder and oppressive to the shipowner when applied to our foreign trade. We have given the shipowners of other countries free trade in freights, and their own Governments having given them free trade in ships, they go to the best and cheapest markets for their ships, and send those ships to our ports to receive the cargoes which our merchants desire to ship abroad. Free trade in ships being denied to the American shipowner, he is unable to compete with the foreign shipowner, and must stand idle while the foreigner carries off the business and enjoys the profits of the carrying trade of the United States. This condition of things will last until American citizens have free trade in ships; then, and not until then, will they be able to compete with foreign shipowners. Our Registry law practically protects the foreign shipowner from American competition, and the natural consequence is that our carrying trade with other countries is no longer carried on by American shipowners, as in former days, but is transferred to the hands of foreigners. This result, humiliating and disastrous as it is, would not have occurred had the shipbuilding industry of the United States kept up with the shipbuilding industry of this country. It is not a pleasant thing for an American to admit that his country is behind the age in shipbuilding; but it is worse than useless, it is injurious to our best interests, to deny or ignore a fact which is so plainly true.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

American shipbuilding has not improved within the last twenty years. During the two decades in which the art of shipbuilding in Great Britain has made greater progress than it did in all the centuries which preceded them, the building of sea-going vessels in America has not advanced one step. The system of shipbuilding which is pursued in the New-England States, and the British American Provinces, is antiquated and nearly obsolete. In the maritime countries of Europe it has been superseded by a system which is so far superior to it as to destroy all hope of its restoration to its former *status*. In addition to the many plain and important advantages which iron sailing ships possess over wooden sailing ships, iron has the all-powerful auxiliary of steam at its back. It is a well-settled fact in shipbuilding that for large screw steamers iron is the only material which can be relied upon to stand. The carrying trade of the world is fast passing away from sailing vessels into vessels propelled by steam; and this change adds immensely to the superiority of iron, and diminishes the value of wood as a shipbuilding material. But for the adoption of iron the British shipbuilders would not build one steamer where they now build twenty; and Liverpool would not boast the numerous and successful steam lines which daily depart from her docks bound to ports on distant continents.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM MACHINERY.

The improvements which the builders of this country have effected in steam machinery, combined with their improved system of shipbuilding, and the facilities which the shipbuilders enjoy, and which enable them to construct ships and engines at prices with which no other countries can compete, give Great Britain a very long lead in the construction of iron steamers. Her builders can now supply the shipowners of their own and other countries with steamers which will earn large profits in trades in which steamers built in the United States cannot live, and they have entirely exploded the idea that subsidies are necessary to the support of steam lines on the great routes of ocean traffic. The most successful steam lines, in a commercial point of view, are those which rely upon traffic, and care nothing for mail contracts or subsidies. Steamers of moderate speed and large cargo capacity can earn more money in the New-York and Liverpool trade, without a subsidy, than the fast steamers which carry comparatively little cargo, and burn a great quantity of coal, can earn with the most liberal mail-service compensation which either the United States or Great Britain are likely to give. A steamship that will carry 5,000 tons of cargo across the Atlantic in twelve days, burning 600 tons of coal on the journey, is better property than one that makes the trip in ten days, with 1,000 tons of cargo, and burning 1,000 tons of coal. The last will make a noise in the world, by an occasional very rapid passage, but the first will put most money into the coffers of her owners, and they are the steamers which American shipowners should be permitted to buy in this the cheapest country in which they can be built. If it is thought best to prohibit vessels built abroad from entering into our coasting trade, even if they are hereafter permitted to sail with American registers, the law which modifies the present Registry law may provide that such vessels, American owned and foreign built, are to be excluded from the coasting trade, precisely as foreign-built vessels are now excluded. Such a modified Registry law would not injure our shipbuilders, for they cannot compete with British shipbuilders in supplying ships for our open carrying trade, which is now being carried on by British-built iron ships. It would not confer new privileges upon foreign-built ships, for they are now as free to engage in our foreign carrying trade as they would be after the change in our law; but this it would do: it would emancipate the American shipowner and place him upon an equality with the foreign shipowner, and this concession is so eminently wise and just that it is difficult to see how any one can fairly and reasonably object to it. * * * * I had intended giving a large part of this letter to the subject of British steam navigation, especially to the steam trade with the United States, but my letter is already too long, I fear, for the space which you can afford to give me.

J. S. O.

## A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

### Mystery of the Spring Valley Tragedy.

### Antoine Maurer's Account of His Crime.

### A COLD-BLOODED ASSASSINATION.

### He Implicates Another, but Declines to Name Him.

From our Special Correspondent.

SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND, Co., N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29, 1869.

The murder of JOACHIM FUERTER near the station in this village, in March last, has been a prolific source of anxious conjectures and surmises since the first discovery of the traces of that crime. The Coroner's inquest, with the arrest of ANTOINE MAURER, and the recovery of the murdered man's effects, rather increased and aggravated, instead of allaying, the universal excitement, and now that the assassin has received his impartial trial and has heard his sentence—to be hanged by the neck for his crime—the people are even yet unsatisfied with their knowledge of the circumstances that attended the perpetration of the deed. MAURER was consigned to his cell in the County jail at New City, preserving still the cool indifference and making positive denial of guilt—a denial that was as circumstantial and clear as the proofs against him were direct and conclusive. Gradually he has admitted fact after fact, until last evening he made a confession reciting the entire story. To make the allusions plain, and to freshen the recollection of your readers, to whom the story was told upon the occasion of the inquest last Spring, let me revive the history of the ascertained facts in relation to the tragedy.

On Sunday morning, the 14th day of March last, Mr. A. B. NOYES, with two male companions, were walking across the fields a short distance north of the station to attend the morning service in the little Methodist church on the road to the northward. In the open field a few paces from them they saw a motionless object, which, whether human or humanly constructed, drew their attention and their steps. Farmers in this district have a custom of driving away the winged robbers of their cornfields by stuffed and hideous counterfeits of men; the three travelers churchward were more likely to take the motionless object before them for one of these images, thrown down, than to apprehend the existence near them of a bloody corpse. They found a pearl-colored, round-topped hat covering the head of the figure, a clean white shirt, silk drawers and socks clothing the rest, and upon lifting the hat they met a sight at which even their Sunday calmness was not proof; the head was broken and crushed in, the right eye was gone, the lips had been partially eaten away. It was not many moments before the quiet congregation at the church were apprised of the evidence existing near them of a secret and mysterious tragedy, and not long thereafter two or three hundred persons in Sunday attire gathered in the corn stubble to view the corpse. The surroundings were not remarkable save that there was a remarkable absence of evidence of a struggle or of bloodshed. The heavy oaken stave of a beer barrel was lying a few paces distant from the body, which was found to be marked with bloody spots, and which was found to correspond with the wounds upon the head of the murdered man. A long broad mark across the back showed that the stave had been put to double use by serving to carry the body to the spot where it was found. Deeply-imprinted tracks were seen upon each side of the body. Where they led to could not be discovered, but the direction from which they came was easily ascertained. They were traced backward to the woods, about two hundred feet distant, but here upon the border of the wood the March winds had covered the traces of the murderers with thickly scattered leaves. There were several curious incidents to the situation of the body. The pearl-colored hat was covered inside with a coating of blood, having evidently been used to hold a greater quantity than that which remained. The outside of the hat was perfectly unspotted. Although the vest which was found upon the body was sprinkled with blood, the shirt and drawers were clean and new. Evidently the murderers had done their work coolly, and had had time to dress their victim anew before they brought him to the field where the discovery was made. Thirty-five dollars in bills were found in the inside pocket on the left breast; a corresponding pocket on the right breast was emptied and pulled out.

It was subsequently ascertained that the body was that of JOACHIM FUERTER, a tailor by occupation, by birth a German, who had a shop in Brooklyn, and who had been staying at the house of one KRAUSS, the keeper of a sort of peddlers' tavern near the depot. JACOB STRAUT, a butcher, on Friday morning, two days before the discovery of the body, saw a man get off the train and inquire for the house of the man KRAUSS. Following upon this was the discovery that FUERTER had come to Rockland County by appointment with ANTOINE MAURER, with whom he became acquainted on board the ship in which they came together from Hamburg. CHARLES SCHNEIDER, an acquaintance of the deceased, had heard the arrangements made; that MAURER was to meet FUERTER in Spring Valley to pay him eight dollars which was due the latter. It was also ascertained that MAURER had left the house of a friend in Delancey-street on the 9th of March, borrowing fifty cents to go to Rockland County, and promising to return with a gold watch and a pair of pantaloons for his friend. He was known to be in Rockland County on the 12th of March, for on that day he applied for work at the shoe shop of a Mr. LEITNER, in Upper Piermont, commencing in the shop on Saturday.

These facts were not fully ascertained until MAURER had left his employer, but upon inquiry of Mr. LEITNER he remembered that on the day when his late employe commenced work, the latter had asked him in the presence of a neighbor if he had heard about the murder at Spring Valley—how a murdered man had been found in the field with his pockets rifled and his skull crushed by blows from a club. As the discovery was not made by Mr. NOYES and his companions until Sunday morning, this development made suspicion more direct than before. MAURER was searched out and arrested, and in his possession there were found several pawn tickets which represented articles of clothing identified as the garments of the murdered man.

If the developments, as I have narrated them, seem to have placed the guilt of MAURER beyond a doubt, the people of Rockland County had other theories that the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest did not fully destroy, and the jury, even at the trial of the prisoner, were for a long time divided upon the question whether to convict or acquit him. For MAURER was cool, self-possessed and apparently straightforward when he was called upon to give his story to the Court and jury. There was no hesitancy of response, no quailing of the eye, as he answered the questions put by the District-Attorney. There were very few among the fifty witnesses who testified against him that manifested less emotion or fear than he. The garments of the murdered man resurrected from pawn shops were held up before him, and he was asked, "Whose clothes are these?" He replied, "They are mine," and he told, in a straightforward manner, how he purchased them in a pawn shop, and afterward disposed of them at a similar establishment when he had become hard pressed for money. Of the hat he disclaimed the ownership, but stated that he had formerly worn one like it which he subsequently traded for a cheaper one at a store in the Bowery. When asked where he was from the 9th to the 12th of March, he replied that he was drunk in New-York, his statement being partially confirmed afterward by a girl who had been treated by him in a concert saloon. Why did he ask Mr. LEITNER if he had heard of the murder at Spring Valley? Because he had been asked the same question in New-York. Where did he get the money which he was known to have after the murder? By exchanging a twenty-dollar gold piece which he had for some months carried in the lining of his vest, and which he hesitated to break. These questions, and many others equally embarrassing, he answered with prompt assurance and apparent honesty. The effect of his manner was great upon the twelve men in the box, and when they went out to decide his fate they were twelve hours absent, ten of them being at one time in favor of his acquittal. By the light of the confession which he has since made, and which I give you below, his conduct seems the more remarkable, and his villainy the more monstrous. At the conclusion of the deliberations of the jury they came into Court, after being out all night, and gave a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge SUFFERNS sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 11th day of November.

When the sentence was pronounced MAURER exhibited as little emotion as he had during the trial, but as the days wore on he became more and more affected, and he began gradually to let the story out. Last evening one of the Deputy Sheriffs visited his cell, when, in answer to inquiries, MAURER gave the following statement:

"I heard a loud voice last night telling me that I must own up. I don't want to be left alone again till I tell somebody the truth. I did kill FUERTER, and I am very sorry for it. But I had help. I will not tell who helped me. We went to KRAUSS' house and struck FUERTER's window with a pole. He came to the window, and we told him if he would come down we would give him some money—the money that I owed him. Pretty soon he came down and we walked off together. We sat down in a little while, at about 12 o'clock, and my friend had a bottle of whisky. We each of us drank from it, and FUERTER got pretty drunk. Then my friend and I led him toward the woods, and I struck him with a stave that I carried in my hand. We took off his clothes and got some water and washed him. Then we put some clean clothes on him and carried him out into the field. We took what we supposed was all the money he had. We killed him to get his money, for we were both very hard up. My friend took the money, twenty francs, and I took the clothes, which I afterward pawned. We then washed ourselves and went away."

The refusal of MAURER to tell who helped him do the deed, seems to be impossible to overcome, but a clue is said to be possessed which there is every reason to hope will end in the arrest of his co-murderer. To-day, officers from our county are in New-York, where the guilty man is supposed to be, hunting on the trail which they think they have obtained.

I have thus given you the first and last of one of those deep tragedies such as Germans and Frenchmen such as MAURER—for he has the blood of both nations in his veins—had, until recently, almost the monopoly. Hard, almost unconscious villainy such as this man has shown in his crime and in his persistent denial of it, has but few parallels in the history of murder here, but they have their counterpart—I might say their highest exemplification—in the tragedy that now excites France. To compare MAURER with TRAUPMANN would be a study interesting to the student of the worst phase of mankind, and to some of them it may yet furnish a theme. There is, if the supposition of TRAUPMANN's guilt be correct, the same cool, well-devised and well-matured plan, the same fiendishness in the commission of the crime, the same end in view—which was the prospect of gain alone. The oversights by which they were both detected were similar, and are indeed characteristic of every grade and character of assassin.

C. R.

## NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

**Change of Plans for Building—Necessity for a Down-Town Hospital.**

The Trustees of the New-York Hospital have, it appears, abandoned their idea of erecting a receiving house at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, the cost of the same being more than was anticipated. The ground purchased for the erection of the building is to be let on lease. What remains of the old hospital on Duane-street will be retained as long as possible, and then the whole establishment will be removed to Bloomingdale.

This will leave no hospital lower down town than Twenty-sixth-street, with the exception of the small one which is to be fitted up in the Five Points House of Industry, and which will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. The accommodations will not be very extensive, but it is believed that all serious cases of accidents occurring in the neighborhood may be received and cared for, and room still be afforded for cases of disease breaking out among the inmates of the institution.

At present all the hospitals have many beds unoccupied. St. Luke's, which can accommodate 200 patients, had, according to the last report, but 120 beds filled. This is attributed to the remarkable degree of health enjoyed by our citizens at the present season. In the case of St. Luke's, however, there is another cause in operation. It appears that the Superintendent of Police, ignoring the existence of St. Luke's, has given orders to the force to convey all cases of accident coming under their cognizance to Bellevue. Thus persons who have been injured actually within sight of St. Luke's Hospital have been carried down to Twenty-sixth-street, at the loss of most valuable time, and at the expense of great bodily pain and suffering on the part of the injured. The managers of St. Luke's have made an offer to receive all cases of accident occurring north of a certain line, but the offer has received no attention.

It certainly seems that a hospital is required in the lower part of the City. The German Hospital, St. Luke's, Bellevue, and the Roosevelt, when completed, will afford ample accommodation for all cases occurring in the upper and less thickly populated portions of the City, but it is in such wards as the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, that cases of accidents and disease are most frequently found, and it is there that a hospital is most needed. That attached to the Five Points House of Industry would, if enlarged, be very useful. As it is, its accommodations will be too limited to enable its managers to receive more than a small portion of the cases occurring even in its immediate neighborhood.

**Navy Yard Intelligence—Release of Bogart—He is Arrested by the United States Marshal.**

Owing to the expectation of an order from Washington for the release of BOGART, the Ex-Assistant Paymaster, his mother was in waiting for him all day Thursday with a carriage, designing to convey him once more to the lap of luxury; but the anxiously-looked-for order did not arrive, and the patient lady had to retire sorely disappointed. Yesterday, however, Admiral GODON received the expected order, and at 1 o'clock duly released ROBERT D. BOGART from his prison on board the *Vermont*. United States Marshal DALLON, who was in waiting to take charge of the released prisoner, took him into custody on a civil process, and conveyed him to his office in Montague-street. BOGART now awaits the decision of the Court before he can assume the airs of a freeman.

The United States storeship *Cyclone* arrived from Boston yesterday, and is loading again for another trip.

The United States tugboat *Speedwell*, which accompanied the monitor *Dictator* to Key West, returned to the Navy Yard yesterday.

The Government has purchased the steam hoister belonging to DELAMATER, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, for $12,000. This will be a *desideratum*, as the use of the hoister has cost the Government at the rate of $10 an hour.

The *Albany* has been put on the dry dock for a new keel and general repairs.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CURIOSITIES OF THE PULPIT, AND PULPIT LITERATURE: Memorabilia, Anecdotes, &c., of Celebrated Preachers from the Fourth Century of the Christian Era to the Present Time. By THOMAS JACKSON, M. A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rector of Stoke Newington, London. New-York: VIRTUE & YORSTON, Publishers.

This volume is an agreeable contribution to current literature. The author seems to have begun his task with the intention of giving a kind of chronological view of the Christian pulpit, its influence, style and noted preachers; but as he advanced in his work the multitude of anecdotes and witticisms and oddities which clung to the subject diverted him from his design, and the result is a volume of stories and quaint sayings and "good things," new and old, about preachers and their work. We cannot give a better idea of the book than by gathering a few specimens from a volume which overflows with similar matter.

The following is a splendid burst of eloquence from St. Chrysostom, when his enemies were sentencing him to banishment:

"What can I fear? Will it be death? But you know that Christ is my life, and that I shall gain by death? Will it be exile? But the earth and all its fullness is the Lord's. Will it be the loss of wealth? But we brought nothing into the world, and can carry nothing out. Thus all the terrors of the world are contemptible in my eyes, and I smile at all its good things. Poverty I do not fear. Riches I do not sigh for. Death I do not shrink from, and life I do not desire, save only for the progress of your souls. But you know, my friends, the true cause of my fall. It is that I have not lined my house with rich tapestry. It is that I have not clothed me in robes of silk. It is that I have not flattered the effeminacy and sensuality of certain men, nor laid gold and silver at their feet. But why need I say more? Jezebel is raising her persecution, and Elias must fly. Herodias is taking her pleasure, and John must be bound with chains; the Egyptian wife tells her lie, and Joseph must be thrust into prison. And so, if they banish me, I shall be like Elias; if they throw me into the mire, like Jeremiah; if they plunge me into the sea, like the prophet Jonah; if into the pit, like Daniel; if they stone me, it is Stephen that I shall resemble; John the forerunner, if they cut off my head; Paul, if they beat me with stripes; Isaiah, if they saw me asunder."

The style of preaching adopted by the venerable BEDE must have been fearful if such as these are fair specimens. BEDE supposes St. Paul to be asking about the condition of lost souls, with a view of procuring them a little rest, at least on Sundays. Paul was allowed to *see* their punishments, which were as fearful as any that DANTE imagined:

"He saw between heaven and earth the soul of a sinner howling betwixt seven devils that had on that day departed from the body."

Again:

"Paul demanded of the angel how many kinds of punishment there were in hell? And the angel said, there are one hundred and forty-four thousand; and if there were an hundred eloquent men, each having four iron tongues, that spoke from the beginning of the world, they could not reckon up the torments of hell."

After which dreadful declaration, BEDE exhorts:

"Let us, beloved brethren, hearing of these so great torments, be converted to our Lord, that we may be able to reign with the angels."

The specimens of preaching in the Middle Ages reveal a strange intermingling of wild imagery and tender pathos, a grotesque treatment of sacred subjects in one class of preachers, and a fervor and force, and disregard of consequences which recall the Apostles, in another. One preacher in applying the text, "Many are called, but few are chosen," thus plainly and pungently illustrates the passage:

"Noah preached to the old world for a hundred years the coming in of the flood, and how many were saved when the world was destroyed? Eight souls, and among them was the reprobate Ham. Many were called, but only *eight were chosen*. When God would rain fire and brimstone on the cities of the plain, were ten saved? No; only four, and of these four one looked back. Many were called, but *three were chosen*."

And so on through twenty or thirty similar examples. Upon the other hand, a friar inveighing against irreverence, tells this story in his sermon:

"St. Augustine saw two women prating together in the chapel of the Pope, and the fiend sitting on their necks writing a long roll of what the women said. The devil accidentally let fall the roll, and the saint took it up. Asking the women what they had talked about, they replied, 'we have been only saying a few Paternosters.' St. Augustine read the contents of the scroll. There was not a good or pious word in it from beginning to end."

An odd preacher was Dr. OLIVER MAILLARD, who died in France in 1502, and who was famous for the directness and force of his sermons. He preached so pointedly to the Parliament at Toulouse that the assembly was enraged, and voted to request the Archbishop to interdict him from preaching for the next two years. MAILLARD went to the offended magistrates and stated his duty to them as a preacher of the word of God in such vivid language that they threw themselves on his bosom, confessed their crimes and showed by their amended lives that they were true penitents. He preached so severely against LOUIS XI. that the King threatened to have him thrown into the river. A courtier informed him of the threat. "The King," said he, "is my master, but you may tell him that I shall get sooner to Heaven by water than he will by his post horses." LOUIS XI. had been the first to establish post horses, and posting on the roads of France. The King threatened him no more after he heard this rejoinder.

In some of MAILLARD's sermons the words "Hem," "Hem," are written in the margin, to mark the places where the preacher might stop and cough. This is like the stories of the manuscript of ROBERT HALL, which was said to be marked on the margin at affecting passages, "Cry here."

About the same time LATIMER was preaching in England, and in one of his sermons he shows the taste of the times by this manner of expression:

"Now ye have heard what is meant by this first card and how ye ought to play. I propose to deal unto you another card of the same suit, for they be so nigh affinity that one cannot be well played without the other."

This would be a strange way of dividing a sermon nowadays!

It is related of Father CHATENIER, who preached in Paris in 1715, that, on one occasion, some impudent youths disturbed his discourse. After some severe remarks on the indecency of such conduct, he suddenly exclaimed: "After your death, whither do you think that you will go? To the ball? To the opera? To the assembly where beautiful women are found? No! to the *fire!* to the FIRE!" These words were uttered in so loud and terrible a voice that his hearers were thoroughly alarmed. Many instantly quitted their seats, and rushed from the church as if they already felt the flames. The anecdotes of BOURDALONE, MASSILLON and sundry preachers who took novel ways for arousing sleepers, have been too often told to be repeated, as have many which are given in connection with the English clergy. Mr. JACKSON gives the following story about a curate of Dr. ROBERT SOUTH, who having all the duty of the parish and small pay, applied for the gift of a chapel which SOUTH controlled. This was refused.

"The following Sunday being the fifteenth day of the month, he devoutly expressed his feelings in the regular course of the service by thus reading the seventh verse of the seventy-fifth Psalm: 'Promotion cometh neither from the East nor from the West, nor from *thee* (the) South.' The Doctor conceded to wit what merit had failed to obtain, and the curate got the wished-for place."

A curious collection of titles of sermons in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries contains such comical and seemingly irreverent inscriptions as these:

"Baruch's Sore Gently Opened, and the Salve Skilfully Applied;" "A Pack of Cards to Win Christ;" "The Nail hit on the Head;" "A Funeral Handkerchief;" "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary," and finally, "Some fine Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

The familiar witticisms of STERNE and SWIFT have their place in this volume among a multitude of curious and humorous sayings and doings, and American divines are not forgotten, though the pulpit annals of Dr. SPRAGUE would furnish far better specimens of American clerical peculiarity and wit than are given here. It is, of course, impossible to give more than glimpses of such a work, and we conclude with a warning to plagiarists:

"A reverend divine in the west end of London was what is called a popular preacher. This reputation, however, had not been acquired by his drawing largely on his own eloquence and erudition, but by the ingenuity with which he appropriated the thoughts of the great divines who had gone before him. With his hearers he passed for a model of knowledge and pathos. Nevertheless he was once detected. A grave old gentleman came one Sunday, seated himself close to the pulpit, and listened with profound attention. The preacher had scarcely finished his third sentence before the stranger muttered loud enough to be heard by all those around him, 'That's SHERLOCK!' The preacher frowned, but went on. He was glibly proceeding, when the tormenting interrupter broke out with 'That's TILLOTSON!' The preacher bit his lips, paused, but again thought it better to pursue the thread of his discourse. A third exclamation of 'That's BLAIR!' was, however, too much, and completely exhausted his patience. Leaning over the pulpit he cried, 'Fellow, if you do not hold your tongue you shall be turned out!' Without altering a muscle of his countenance, the imperturbable old gentleman lifted up his head, and looking the preacher full in the face, retorted, 'That's his own!'"

REPORT ON THE FILTRATION OF RIVER WATERS, FOR THE SUPPLY OF CITIES, AS PRACTICED IN EUROPE, MADE TO THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS. By JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Civil Engineer. Illustrated by thirty engravings. 4to. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-street, New-York.

The publication of a report made to the Board of Water Commissioners of St. Louis, on the filtration of river waters, must furnish matter for reflection to many of the dwellers of our Western cities—those of them, at least, which are situated on the great rivers and their tributaries, where the inhabitants have so long been accustomed to wash and bathe in, and even to drink a fluid dark and heavily laden for a great part of the year with mud, as to have become unconscious of the possible injury to the senses, as well as to digestion, which the habitual use of water so objectionable may induce. We allude to the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio particularly, where large cities, such as Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, draw from the rivers on which they are situated water of the character referred to for their daily needs.

In the settlement of a new country, and during certain exigencies of war, or travel, necessity compels the use of what is within reach, and the human stomach accommodates itself wonderfully under such circumstances, to sustenance which under better circumstances it would reject; but when no such necessity exists, health is undoubtedly best maintained by the use of such things as are instinctively unobjectionable to the eye and taste. As regards water it is now well understood that its purity or impurity greatly affects the average health of a community, and in epidemics seriously moderates or aggravates the spread of disease. In our Western rivers, the impurities are mostly earthy—while in many of the European rivers, organic impurities mingle with the sediment carried in suspension, and at certain seasons of the year, exceed it in amount.

The filtration which this report describes is more largely practiced in Great Britain than in any other European State. It consists essentially in passing the water through a filter of fine sand, and is commonly resorted to there wherever river water is employed for city use. The present report is accompanied by descriptions of the City Works where this process is adopted, the details of which are described at great length, and accompanied by plates illustrative of the filters and filtering grounds. In Great Britain the simple sand filter is found to eliminate the sedimentary impurities of these river waters thoroughly, and not approximately, so that the water of any stream, however turbid originally, can be rendered as sweet and clear as that of the purest spring. In the City of London, upward of 100,000,000 of gallons of water are daily subjected to this treatment before being distributed over the city, and in the Cities of Liverpool and Dublin, and many smaller towns referred to in this account, the same careful system prevails.

To non-professional or non-official readers the question of the practicability of such a process is more interesting than would be a specification of all the places where it is applied. The testimony furnished by the descriptions attached to Mr. KIRKWOOD's report, can hardly fail to satisfy on this head, and while it must please every lover of cleanliness, to say the least, that so much pains should be taken anywhere to supply the poor as well as the rich in its utmost purity with an element so supremely important, it is mortifying as well as surprising that so little should have been done thus far in our own country in the same direction. Even the Croton would be none the worse for being deprived of the organic disagreeables which occasionally contaminate it, and the same may be said of the Schuylkill and of the Delaware. The public mind will hardly long remain indifferent to the thorough clarification of drinking waters, after it is once aware that expedients for that purpose are both practicable and easy. The simplicity of filtration is, indeed, its most attractive feature, being, as it is, the same process in principle which clarifies all waters falling upon or running over the surface of the earth, arresting and separating from them every kind of sediment, and delivering the pure fluid into the fissures, holes, and caverns, whence it issues with sparkling purity in the form of cool springs of "living water."

We do not speak now of water contaminated by sewage, because it is not necessary to use such waters in this country, and therefore the specific processes used for their purification need not here be mentioned. The waters we have in view are those which are rendered turbid and objectionable by the fine earthy matters which they carry in suspension, matters which do not injure and poison the waters in the sense that sewage poisons it, which do not saturate it with noxious gases, but which, being collected and removed, leave the fluid as pure and innocuous as spring or well waters. The waters of nearly all our Western, and Southern Rivers partake more or less of this character, and we are not now in a condition to estimate the amount of evil which they inflict on our frames, and on our machinery and manufactures, because, like the dyer's hand, we are in a sense stained, for the time being, to the hue and taint of what we work in. In Europe the case is otherwise. The communities there have ceased to be indifferent to the use of dirty water and they hesitate not to put themselves to any reasonable expense to secure the luxury which purity in this case brings with it; for science and suffering have educated and trained the public mind to a correct understanding of the evils which follow in the train of uncleanliness.

Here, although the same kind of information has been scattered and commented on at intervals by the Press, it cannot be said to have come home to the people; but as like causes produce like effects, time only is needed to bring about the same convictions and results. Although we submit with more patience than any European community to encroachments on our personal comfort, we grudge not the less to Europeans the advantages which they possess over us in the greater perfection of their street thoroughfares, their conveyances, their roads and railroads, and as we are confident that we can in all respects reach or surpass their proficiency, we believe that the time is not far off when we shall be able to do so. However this may be, there are some things in which we cannot long afford to be behindhand, and the book before us presents the means of judging one source of improvement that should not be neglected.

STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF PSALMS: Being a Critical and Expository Commentary, with Doctrinal and Practical Remarks on the entire Psalter. By WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D., LL. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. Edinburg: A. & C. BLACK. 1867.

LAMARTINE, in his *Cours de Literature*, thus speaks of the Book of Psalms, with special reference to its closing verses: "There we see David, or rather the human heart itself, with all its God-given notes of grief, joy, tears and adoration—poetry sanctified to its highest expression; a vase of perfume broken on the steps of the temple, and shedding abroad its odors from the heart of David to the heart of all humanity! Hebrew, Christian, or even Mohammedan, every religion, every complaint, every prayer, has taken from this vase, shed on the heights of Jerusalem, wherewith to give forth their accents. The little shepherd has become the master of the sacred choir of the universe. There is not a worship on earth which prays not with his words, or sings not with his voice."

This testimony is corroborated by a great multitude of voices in all lands, and by the grateful aspirations of pious hearts without number. The wonderful adaptation of the Psalms to the wants of the human soul is partly explained by the construction of the book. There are in it 150 distinct compositions, some consisting of only a few words, and one extending through 176 verses; it is also due in some measure to the fact that although David is the chief author, yet the compositions of many others are included in the volume. There have been many commentaries and treatises written upon this collection of sacred poetry by Jews and Christians, and yet the present volume is not a work which needs apology or introduction. Dr. PLUMER has been long known to the Christian public of this land and Great Britain as a scholar and theologian, a writer of many religious works, and a preacher of great excellence and power. A man of massive physical proportions, his mental and moral characteristics have corresponded well with his large frame. But that which in a peculiar manner has fitted him to be the interpreter of the Book of Psalms, is, that in addition to thorough scholarship and good taste, he possesses in an eminent degree a sympathetic and emotional disposition. No one can appreciate those parts of the Scripture, much less convey their meaning to others, without a susceptible and tender heart, and in this particular we find the chief excellence of these *Studies in the Book of Psalms*. They are the utterances of one who says of himself, that "during a Christian and ministerial life, neither short nor uneventful, nor free from dark days and sharp sorrows, the author has freely mingled with the suffering people of God, of various names and conditions, and has never been able to secure to himself, or administer to others, full support and abounding consolation without a resort to the Psalms."

After an introduction, which sets forth the character of the Psalms, and discusses their peculiarities, names, inscriptions, the various versions, and doubtful words, with learning and ability, we reach the "Studies." These consist of brief critical and exegetical notes in connection with an analysis of the text, and a view of its design and scope. The doctrinal and practical portions of the study are in a separate section at the end. A free use is made of all previous writers and commentators, brief extracts from their works being quite a feature of the book. Sometimes this feature is rather objectionable, on account of the brevity of the extract. The student and the unlearned reader will, however, find in this volume pleasure and profit, and though the former may sometimes dissent from the criticisms of the author, neither will doubt the sincerity and earnestness with which he has performed his work, nor question its value to those who desire a thorough acquaintance with the Book of Psalms.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED.—By EPES SARGENT; ROBERTS BROS.: Boston.

This book may be styled sensational in its title and in the leading proposition which it aims to inculcate, but it can hardly be so styled in any other respect. It is not good poetry, although there are some redeeming passages, and it fails to make out a strong or convincing case for the author's social theories in a great measure, because he is hampered by self-imposed literary forms. If Mr. SARGENT fancied to write a poem in imitation of BROWNING, well; if he fancied to write a book on the rights of woman in imitation of ELIZA FARNHAM, why, well, also; a combination of the two, however, is not well. At least, if any one could make it so that one is apparently not Mr. SARGENT. The mind wanders when grappling with "The Woman Who Dared" from the faults of the poetry to the faults of the argument, and the merits of each are obscured alternately by the defects of the other. To be at once a great poet and a great social iconoclast is of course given to few, and we have no idea of subjecting this, no doubt, chivalrously meant little volume to any lofty or impossible tests; but it would be unjust to the author's well-won literary reputation to say that "The Woman Who Dared" is worthy of it; or to refrain from saying that we believe Mr. SARGENT can write both better poetry and better logic than he has here infelicitously wedded together.

BALLADS OF NEW-ENGLAND. By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. With illustrations. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1869.

Ten of Mr. WHITTIER's choicest ballads are here sent forth in a style that must do their author's heart good to see. The illustrations are in some instances in a high style of art, the paper and binding of excellent quality, and the volume is altogether one of the prettiest we have seen.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT TO ENGINEER AND ARTILLERY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR IN 1863. By Q. A. GILMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army. Illustrated with seven Views and Plans. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1868.

The late civil war in the United States may be said to have begun and ended at Fort Sumter. It was upon Fort Sumter that the first gun was fired, and its siege and capture in February, 1865, was one of the very last stages of that terrible strife. The events of which this island has become the theatre have invested it with a peculiar historic interest. In the report of General GILMORE we have a detailed description not only of this fortification when he took possession of it on the 18th of February, 1865, but also an equally satisfactory description of all the defences of Charleston Harbor at the time the General succeeded Major-General FOSTER in the command of the Department of the South on the 9th of February, 1865.

A feature of special interest in this volume is a full journal of the defence, kept by the Confederate officers commanding the fort—Colonel A. RHETT down to Sept. 4, 1863, and afterward by Brigadier-General STEPHEN ELLIOTT. The illustrations in this report are also valuable.

FROM THE CRIB TO THE CROSS. A Life of Christ in Words of One Syllable. By Mrs. ASHLEY WALKER. With Illustrations in Oil Colors. New-York: Published by GEORGE A. LEAVITT, No. 8 Howard-street.

If there was no other reason for not giving this book to children than the name, that would be sufficient. Must the sensational style of naming novels and newspaper stories be carried into sacred as well as secular literature? If so, we shall soon have a new version of the Bible, with titles for the books and headings for the chapters which will startle us by their irreverence, if they do not horrify us by downright profanity. But we have another objection to this book, as a book for children. Scripture stories are useful if they are told either in the language of Scripture or in general language. But when so sacred a history as the life of Christ is to be told to young minds it ought to be with a propriety and reverence becoming the subject. It is a poor way to teach young children to reverence sacred things by beginning the life of Christ in the stereotyped phrase of the story books: "Once there was a young girl whose name was Mary."

We do not believe in the method of teaching of which this book is a sample. It is better to raise a child's mind to the comprehension of important truths in all departments of knowledge, by words which fully express these truths, than to dilute, and simplify, and level down everything by a childish verbiage, to the feeblest limit of infant comprehension. The way to train the mind is to give it something to grapple with, and that life of Christ which is gathered from the plain narratives of the Evangelists, will be more healthful and inspiring to the child and the man, than the romances of RENAN, or the dilutions of the Sunday School writers.

THE PLANE TABLE AND ITS USE IN TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1869.

Topography is a more or less detailed representation, in the form of a map, of a certain area of ground on a specified scale or proportion of nature, mechanically constructed by the measurement of angles, direct linear measurement and tangential lines. In "plane table" practice these are drawn in pencil upon the paper, which is spread upon the table and the details are filled in according to established conventional signs. The work before us is a Republication from the papers of the coast Survey, and gives a description of the plane table employed in that service, and the manner of using it.

SERVICE MANUAL for the Instruction of Newly-appointed Commissioned Officers and the Rank and File of the Army, as Compiled from Army Regulations, the Articles of War and the Customs of the Service. By HENRY D. WALLEN, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 23 Murray-st. 1869.

The purpose of this book is sufficiently explained by its title. It is only necessary to add that it has been prepared by a most competent officer at the request of the War Department, and that in our service it has superseded all other manuals heretofore in use. Mr. WALLEN has a clear and excellent style, which renders his book perfectly intelligible to the various grades of culture and intelligence for which it is designed.

NOTES ON HORSES FOR CAVALRY SERVICE, &c. By Brevet Major A. K. ARNOLD, U. S. A. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1869.

For the short period that the course of study at West Point was of five years' duration, the subject of the "Horse and his Diseases" was embraced in its curriculum. When the course was again reduced to four years the study was practically excluded. To supply the information to which a portion of the fifth year had been devoted, this manual has been prepared by Major ARNOLD. It embodies everything of most importance relating to the quality, purchase, care and diseases of horses, with lessons for bitting them and bending their necks.

A DIGEST OF THE REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS AND OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE PRESENT YEAR. 4 vols. The whole compiled by BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT and AUSTIN ABBOTT. New-York: DIOSSY & COCKCROFT.

This standard work is brought down in this edition to the latest period. Great labor has been spent upon its preparation, and the additions are no less carefully compiled than the original work. For purposes of reference this Digest is indispensable, and is, we believe, universally so regarded by the Bar.

MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY, by JOHN DREW, F. R. A. S., &c. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This excellent little treatise, the work of an astronomer whose capacity for his task was recognized by no less an authority than Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, is an elementary exposition of the science of which it treats, and is made more valuable by a familiar explanation of astronomical instruments and the correct ways of using them. The plates, illustrative of the text, are remarkably good, and we know of no book which, within a similar compass, more adequately meets the purpose for which it was designed.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SET-OFF, RECOUPMENT AND COUNTERCLAIM. By THOMAS W. WATERMAN, Counselor at Law. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & CO. 1869.

We believe the only work on this subject hitherto in use here has been BARBOUR'S, published some thirty years ago. The extension since then of the law of set-off, and the innovation upon common-law rules, by the introduction in several of the States of the modern doctrine of counterclaim, have suggested to Mr. WATERMAN the present treatise. It refers to no less than 1,800 cases, and has evidently been prepared with great industry and conscientiousness. Filling a niche thus practically unoccupied, it only needs these essential recommendations to come into general use with the profession.

THE UNCLE SAM SERIES FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston. 1869.

The disposition, of which we have previously written, to bestow increased pains and money on literature for the young is well illustrated by this unique series of picture books. Of the four published, the first, "The Story of Columbus," is written by Mr. J. T. TROWBRIDGE, and the others, "Putnam the Brave," "Rip Van Winkle," and "Abraham Lincoln," are, respectively, the work of Mr. R. H. STODDARD, Mr. E. C. STEDMAN and Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR. The pictures come very near being worthy of the letter-press, so that on the whole the series can be highly recommended.

### Books Received.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1869. *The Gabled House; Or, Self-Sacrifice.* By the author of *The Climbers, &c.*

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1869. *A Little Boy's Story.* By JULIE GOURAND. Translated from the French by HOWARD GLYNDON.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1869. *Jenkins' Handy Lexicon.* By JABEZ JENKINS.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1869. *Miscellanies.* By W. M. THACKERAY. II. *The Paris Sketchbook of M. A. Titmarsh; The Memoirs of Mr. Charles J. Yellowplush, &c.* Household edition.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1869. *A Treatise on Naval Architecture and Ship-building.* Compiled from various standard authors. By Commander RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London and New-York, 1869. *Tales of Old Travel.* Renarrated by HENRY KINGSLEY, F. R. G. S.

—Ibid. *A Physician's Problems.* By CHAS. ELAM, M. D., M. R. C. P.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1869. *Stories from my Attic.* By the author of *Dream Children, &c.*

—HARPER & BROS., N. Y., 1869. *Romola.* By GEORGE ELIOT.

—SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1869. *John Ploughman's Talk.* By C. H. SPURGEON.

—ROBERTS BROS., Boston, 1869. *The Woman Who Dared.* By EPES SARGENT.

—Ibid. *The Prose Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson.* New and revised edition. In two volumes.

—Ibid. *Ballads of New-England.* By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. With illustrations.

—HOYT, FOGG & BREED. Portland, 1869. *The Carpenters' and Builders' Guide.* Being a Handbook for Workmen, also a Manual of Reference for Contractors, Builders, &c. By PETER W. PLUMER.

—TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO. New-York, 1869. *The American Wheat Culturist.* A Practical Treatise on the Culture of Wheat. By S. EDWARDS TODD, &c.

—LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston, 1869. *France and England in North America: A Series of Historical Narratives.* By FRANCIS PARKMAN. Part Third.

—Ibid. *Juventus Mundi: The Gods and Men of the Heroic Age.* By the Right Hon. WM. EWART GLADSTONE.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York, 1869. *Wonders of the Deep: A Companion to Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature.* By M. SCHELE DE VERE.

—Ibid. *The Mystic Bell: A Wonder Story for Young People.*

—ROBERTS BROS., Boston, 1869. *German Tales by Auerbach.*

## LITERARY NOTES.

Dr. TEMPLE, one of the authors of the famous *Essays and Reviews*, has been made Bishop of Exeter, and the appointment has created a great disturbance. Spirited meetings have been held at various places in the diocese, protesting against the appointment, and urging the Dean and Chapter to refuse to confirm it. One of these meetings, held at Devonport, was presided over by Lord ELIOT, and there was some very sharp speaking. Rev. G. R. PRYNNE urged that Dr. TEMPLE was the editor of *Essays and Reviews*, the writers in which attacked the fundamental principles of Christianity, even the incarnation of our Lord and the sacrifice of the Cross. Dr. TEMPLE had not done this himself, but had done more than any one else by becoming responsible for the views expressed by the writers. Subsequently a meeting of clergymen was held, at which it was resolved to memorialize the Dean and Chapter to the same effect. The appointment appears particularly obnoxious, when it is remembered that a few years ago the Bishop whom Dr. TEMPLE is to succeed remonstrated with him for his share in the publication of *Essays and Reviews*, and that for condemning the principles of that work the Archbishops and Bishops were solemnly thanked by the clergy who are now ordered to receive Dr. TEMPLE as their Bishop. As we have already recorded, the Dean and Chapter have confirmed the appointment. The matter is altogether, perhaps, one of the most singular that has occurred in Church history.

Among the things that women of note have lately done, or are about to do, we may record that Miss CARPENTER read the other day before the Social Science Congress at Bristol, Eng., an interesting paper on the education of women in India; that Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has just contributed an article on prison discipline to the papers published by the Howard Association; that an English lady of title, whose name at present is "reserved," is about to lecture on the rights of woman; and that Miss THACKERAY means to attempt, not in this but in a more general way, the path to fame entered upon among ourselves by Miss ANNA DICKINSON, Miss KATE FIELD and Miss OLIVE LOGAN.

There have been and are agricultural, political, scientific and artistic almanacs, but a Shakspearean almanac is something new under the sun. Such a one has just been published, with quotations for every important event and person. For the commencement of the Overend and Gurney prosecution, "There's theft in 'limited' professions." Mr. BROWNING is characterized by a line from "Troilus and Cressida,"—"There's more in me than thou understandest." If we might include the crop of his imitators who infest the magazines, we should suggest Lady PERCY's illustration of her husband's fame:

"Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant,
For those that could speak low and tardily
Would turn their own perfection to abase,
To seem like him."

One of the aptest selections is that appropriated to Professor OWEN—"Bones bear witness." Mr. SWINBURNE is made to ask for an ounce of civet to sweeten his imagination, and Mr. COBDEN to quote from "Coriolanus"—"When we stood up about the corn."

Mr. KINGLAKE, the historian, has been at Odessa, at which place he had an interview with General TODLEBEN, the Russian engineer during the Crimean war. Another volume of *The Invasion of the Crimea* may be expected next year.

A new weekly journal is announced in London, to appear with the commencement of the new year, entitled the *Round Table*, edited by Mr. SCOTT. This gentleman has long been, if we mistake not, a contributor to the *Saturday Review*; but the new editor may be his son, who is also known as a writer.

The Complete Concordance to the works of Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON is in active preparation, and will soon appear. It will contain, it is said, some 125,000 references. We believe this has never been done before during the lifetime of any author.

The London *Star*, a fast friend of this country during the civil war, has just expired. It cannot justly be said that this was for the want of ability or for the want of conscience; the *Star* had much of both; but it had strong opposition, heavy expenses, some elements of unpopularity, and in a few respects had perhaps outlived its usefulness. Still, we think it would not have been unbecoming, all things considered, if some rich Americans had given the *Star* in its trouble, a helping hand. This kind of aid, however, is one of the very few things that rich Americans never think of bestowing.

An appropriate monument to the memory of SAMUEL LOVER, the Irish poet and novelist, has just been finished at the Kensal Green Cemetery by Mr. GAFFIN, the sculptor. It is of white Carrara marble, and on the top is a shadow cross, after the celebrated one at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. The inscription is very simple, and is as follows: "SAMUEL LOVER, poet, composer, novelist and painter; born Feb. 24, 1797, died July 6, 1868. 'Thy rod and Thy staff comforted me.'"

A writer in the *Court Journal* says that Mr. WATTS, of the National Library, possessed a most remarkable memory. He could instantly point out the press and shelf of probably more than 100,000 works. He liked to meet Americans, and always prided himself on knowing something of the personal history of every prominent one who came to see him. The present writer well remembers two attempts to test this faculty. One day, without any notice, he took a friend into Mr. WATTS' recess, and said abruptly, "Mr. WATTS, let me introduce to you Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College." "Oh," said he, rising, and cordially extending his hand, "how very fortunate, Dr. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, that you should appear here of all the places in the world, just fifty years since your first visit, when in your *travels* you wrote a most interesting account of our library. Come, let us go and see your rare little book, and at the same time I will show you the library, and afford you the opportunity of writing another account, showing our half-century's progress,"—and he walked off the Professor to a remote part of the library, and laid his hand on the volume, as if it had been one for his daily reading. A similar readiness delighted and astonished Hon. G. P. MARSH, with respect to his little privately-printed Icelandic grammar.

Mr. WOODWARD, Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen at Windsor Castle, has just died. He was a man of considerable literary and artistic culture. He wrote a history of Wales, and a history of America, and a local history of Hampshire, was editor of the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, and was lately engaged on a life of LEONARDO DA VINCI. According to *Men of the Time*, he was born at Norwich in 1816, and was graduated at London University.

An autobiography of EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU, son of Lady MARY, is among the London announcements for the Autumn. An English paper says that within forty-two years he was successively a Westminster boy, sweep, Spanish muleteer, student, author, M. P., Papist, and finally Mohammedan, and so the subject is of the greatest interest.

—The Countess GUICCIOLI, animated, it may be supposed, by her late success, is now engaged in writing a memoir of her husband, the late Marquis DE BOISSY. We shall perhaps find out now why it was the Marquis got his bitter dislike for the English.

—A volume on *The Heroes of Hebrew History*, by the Bishop of Oxford, and a *History of Religious Thought in England*, by Rev. JOHN HUNT, who published some time ago an *Essay on Pantheism*, are among the English books announced for publication.

—The *Gaiety Gazette*, an "illustrated review of life and literature," has just been started. Its contributors are of what the *St. James' Chronicle* thinks may, without offence, be called the Bohemian school of literature—Messrs. SALA, OXENFORD, THORNBURY, HOLLINGSHEAD, &c.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Institution is very catholic and hospitable in opening its gates to distant celebrities. Among its lecturers for the coming season are M. PREVOST PARADOL on "The Political and Social Condition of France;" Professor SEELEY on "France under the Two Napoleons;" Sir JOHN LUBBOCK on "Savages;" Dr. LEGGE on "Confucius;" Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE on "Prose Fiction," &c.; and Mr. DEUTSCH, of the British Museum, on "Judaism."

The historians are highly honored in our day if they never were before. We observe that Trinity College, Cambridge, has appointed Mr. CHARLES HENRY PEARSON, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, its lecturer on history for the ensuing year. Mr. PEARSON is the author of *Early and Middle Ages of England*, and his former experience as Professor of History at King's College, London, specially qualifies him for his new post.

The Leigh Hunt memorial was inaugurated at Kensal-Green Cemetery by Lord HOUGHTON, Richard Monckton Milnes that was, on the 19th inst.

A history of the Russian Navy has been resolved upon under the patronage of the Minister of Marine. The attempt seems to us rather premature, but several distinguished naval men thoroughly acquainted with the navies of Russia and other countries, are said to be already employed on this work, the materials for which are to be taken chiefly from official documents in the possession of the Russian Admiralty.

The death of JOHN CONINGTON, Professor of Latin at Oxford, at the early age of 44, has occasioned universal regret. Mr. CONINGTON was a contributor to the first issue of the *Academy*, having written the review of NUTZHORN'S *Genesis of the Homeric Poems*, in the number dated Oct. 9.

### The Charges Against the New-York Medical University.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

For some months we have endured in silence the persecution waged against us, and made no response to untruthful, nonsensical, *ex parte* statements, conscious that time would bring our vindication.

The recent decision of the authorities having fully exonerated the New-York Medical University from every charge brought against it, and the evidence having been found unworthy of credence, we think it not out of place to now notice the aspersions cast upon us by the envious and ill-disposed.

One important statement made by our antagonists was that the University was not *incorporated*. We reply decisively that the University *is* an incorporated institution, and we are at all times ready to show to proper parties our charter granted by the State of New-York. So that complaint amounts to nothing.

Another allegation was that we were not regular physicians. To this we plead innocent and guilty; innocent, because we are graduates of the first medical colleges of this country; guilty, from the fact that not being able to reconcile the conflicting and incongruous elements of the so-called regular or old school practice of medicine, and knowing it to be condemned by some of the most eminent physicians that have ever lived, we abandoned it, and adopted an independent and, to our minds, more comprehensive and reasonable system of therapeutics. This secession has for several years subjected us to numerous petty persecutions from the Trays, Blanches and Sweethearts of the profession.

During the recent attack upon us the burden of our opponents' song was our "great success," and successful innovators are things to be crushed.

It is a historical fact that any reform, whether in medicine, mechanics or the arts, has always encountered the opposition of the ignorant only.

Self-wise, and in every age of the world, the reformer has ever been imprisoned or crucified.

*Veritas odium parit!* The anathemas of "quack" and "humbug" form no argument, and they are usually launched at everything out of the beaten track.

Many years ago it was the custom with surgeons after an amputation to apply boiling pitch to the bleeding stump to staunch the flow of blood. AMBROSE PARE invented the ligature. He was immediately hooted down by the doctors, who ridiculed the idea of hanging a man's life on a thread, when hot pitch had been used for centuries. To-day the use of the ligature in surgery is universal.

HARVEY, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was violently persecuted through life. Physicians called him a quack and vagabond. Yet who doubts the correctness of his theory now?

For the discovery of vaccination the immortal JENNER was assailed by the faculty as an impostor, and not allowed to practice medicine in London; while the fathers of the Church denounced him from the pulpit, and declared that the real antichrist had come at last. And yet these same doctors have erected a statue of him in brass, and vaccination is practiced everywhere.

Thus we might multiply examples of intolerance, prejudice and persecution *ad infinitum*. And it is a sad commentary upon our laws that any responsible citizen can be arraigned on the complaint of disreputable characters, and put to great inconvenience and annoyance to disprove the most baseless and malicious charges.

Professor J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
Pres. N.Y. Med. University, and Associates.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869.

### Murder Through Carelessness—One More Victim.

*From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. 26.*

A most heartrending accident occurred last night, about 11:30 o'clock, in PORTER & DUNHAM'S "sample room" saloon on Third-street, between Jefferson and Green. The statements made in regard to the matter are to the effect that W. SCOTT GLORE, EDDIE BENSINGER and JIM HOCKER, the latter a salesman in DEPPEN'S clothing house, were all standing at the counter together, BENSINGER paying Mr. DURHAM, who was behind the counter, some money, when GLORE, glancing down, observed, protruding from the pocket of HOCKER, a long, uncouth pistol, which for some time back had been carried about unloaded, and made a sort of plaything of, because of its unusual size and awkwardness. The party were in a playful mood, and GLORE, apparently without an instant's reflection, and before HOCKER could stop him, jerked out the ponderous weapon and snapped it at BENSINGER. The pistol, which was really loaded, proved true to the hammer, and the charge struck poor BENSINGER, who fell and died almost instantly. GLORE, appalled at what had happened, turned to HOCKER and cried out, "My God! why didn't you tell me it was loaded?" So close were the parties to the counter that the powder-flash from the pistol burned the change in the hand of Mr. DURHAM. GLORE immediately surrendered himself, and was taken to the First-street Station House by officers JUSTA and HENDRICKS.

Mr. GLORE's statement, as given us at the First-street Station House, differs somewhat from that given above, and is more likely to be correct, for the barkeeper and the bystanders were paying very little attention to what was passing before the accident. Mr. GLORE states that he and a party of gentlemen had stepped into the saloon and were drinking when young BENSINGER came in. The pistol was drawn and first pointed at GLORE. BENSINGER made some trivial remark, when GLORE grasped the pistol, thinking it was unloaded, and fired at BENSINGER. Mr. GLORE further states that he had often used the pistol when empty, and was certain that it was empty. He was very much agitated when we saw him.

The charge from the pistol, which was loaded with buckshot, struck BENSINGER full in the face, entering his nose and eyes, and passing into the brain. None of the shot passed through his head.

The news of the melancholy fate of Mr. BENSINGER was a great blow to his family. Mrs. BENSINGER, his mother, was seized with a strange presentiment early in the evening, and could not sleep, believing that some dreadful calamity was impending. When the door bell rang at midnight, she sprang up and exclaimed, before the messenger had entered, "Oh, what has happened to EDDIE?"

BENSINGER was an unmarried man, and about 22 years of age.

## THE CANVASS.

### The Supreme Court Judgeship

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, will be held the annual State election. It possesses for us a very unusual importance, because the people will then decide two questions in which we feel the deepest interest, and in regard to which we are looked upon as leaders of the popular opinion—questions, indeed, which will be decided either affirmatively or negatively, just as our wishes shall dictate. The first question is, shall the amended Judiciary article of the Constitution be adopted? The second is, shall Mr. Justice THOMAS W. CLERKE be reëlected? We speak in all sincerity, with no wish to achieve a paradox, when we say that these questions are to us of almost equal importance. Practically, however, the first question has been already answered. The need of reform in the working of our judicial machinery is so great, the evils of the present system so glaring, that no member of our profession would for a moment doubt that the amended article, imperfect as it is, must be accepted. Besides, on this subject, the profession has spoken with authority. It is in respect of the second question that I would address you, my professional brethren. There are reasons for the reëlection of CLERKE, so strong, so imperative, which appeal to every one of us, which impose upon us the duty of immediate and energetic action, and which we must recognize.

That the judiciary of this City has become a reproach and scandal to us we can no longer deny, and no lawyer pretends to deny. That it no longer is the safeguard of society, but rather its enemy, everybody admits and deplores. That it is fast undermining the sense of public justice by its venality and incompetency, we see verified every day. These are simple facts that no one doubts any longer. But why are these facts so peculiarly our reproach? Why does the startled community look to us for reform? Why are we called upon to speak and to act? Because, with consistency and justice, society lays at our door the load of this iniquity. Not only are we responsible for judicial corruption that now so widely prevails, but reform, if there is to be reform, we must inaugurate, and the work of purification we must begin and achieve. This responsibility we cannot shirk. This work we must accomplish, for there is no one to undertake it for us. And suppose the Bar were, as a society, to begin this work at once? Suppose, with one voice, the profession were to say, hereafter none but honest, capable, conscientious members of our profession shall go upon the bench? Suppose, thinking of justice and good morals only, we were to rise above the considerations of party and mere personal interests, how long would it take to effect a permanent and a radical reform? We have only to make the attempt; success, complete and final, would wait upon the very effort. This truth society recognizes, and for the neglect of it reproaches us.

If mere personal considerations were involved, there would be little to choose between BRADY and CLERKE. Both of them are good men; both of them have been capable Magistrates. But there are public considerations involved in this election which we must seriously regard. It is true that for nearly twenty years CLERKE has occupied high judicial position in our State; that during all that time his conduct has been absolutely above reproach. Honorably and consistently he has stood above all intrigue, and has done only what he believed the interests of justice required him to do. All this is so true in his case, as to be mere commonplace remark. And it might be well said, that he is one of the very few men now on the Bench whose courage, impartiality and dignity have just rescued it from complete degradation; who recalls, alas, the memory of past and better days. But we need not dwell on these facts. There are others which to us are equally pertinent.

Six months ago, nearly, and before professed politicians began to move in the matter, Judge CLERKE announced his intention to resign his office. Regrets, universal and profound, were felt over his determination to resign. He was waited upon by many lawyers, who urged him to reconsider this determination, and very plainly represented to him that be his private wishes what they might he owed it to the public not to resign. And afterward there appeared in the Press a numerously-signed request of members of the Bar, urging him to allow his name to be presented for reëlection. This request was not tendered by Democrats or by Republicans in the interest of any party or society; it was tendered by members of the Bar to an honest and conscientious Magistrate, and because he was both honest and conscientious. Judge CLERKE reconsidered his previous determination; he permitted his name to be used for reëlection—and as a purely professional movement he was then renominated. The Bar pledged him their support, and for once party and partisanship were forgotten. It was then believed, and with some reason, that no opposition would be offered to his reëlection—if for no better reason than that no other candidate would venture to run against him. At any rate, we had a right to expect that if there was opposition, it would rest on some substantial ground that no one could readily take exception to. We have been disappointed. Some ten days ago, at a meeting of the Tammany Society, it was resolved to offer the name of BRADY in opposition to Judge CLERKE, and Mr. BRADY is now in the field. Much doubt was expressed whether BRADY would suffer his name to be used. He is, everything considered, a good man and an excellent Judge. His antecedents have by no means been in accordance with the Tammany card. He now holds, and for years has held, a position on the Bench quite as honorable and responsible as the one he seeks. One year ago, when ambition prompted him to rise, Tammany very consistently set him aside for a man better suited to their purpose. When rumor connected his name with a Tammany nomination, his best friends most confidently believed that he would decline it. And yet he has accepted it, and is the candidate of the Tammany Society. He has given his good name, his spotless character, his judicial reputation, to the support of an organization which, more than any other society or clique, is responsible for the corruption which we all deplore. It is idle to speak in mere praise of Judge BRADY, to compare his merits with those of Judge CLERKE, for BRADY is the candidate of the Tammany Society, and they gave him this nomination not because he has been a good Judge, but because through his popularity they hoped to defeat CLERKE. For some reason, it is hoped that BRADY can be put to certain uses which heretofore CLERKE has spurned, and for that reason only has he been nominated to oppose CLERKE. So, then, this is not a mere contest between Judge CLERKE and Judge BRADY; the question is, rather, whether an honest Magistrate shall be thrust aside at the dictation of a society, all too powerful now, and which seeks his removal because in years past he would not be their servant. This is the issue, and the only one to decide at the coming election. What other reason does the Tammany Society give for the removal of CLERKE? The Bar, almost unanimously, six months ago, said that Judge CLERKE should be reëlected because he is a good Judge. The Tammany Society now says that Judge CLERKE shall not be reëlected, because he has not done what it told him to do, and in the future cannot expect any profit from him.

E. D. M.

### The German-American Vote.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have been highly pleased with an article in your valuable paper on the influence which the votes of the German adopted citizens may have on the coming election. There cannot be a doubt that the German voters of New-York and Brooklyn can, if they choose, inaugurate the reformation in political matters called for by every good citizen, if they would cast aside party predilections and feelings, and only vote for candidates known to be honest. The yoke under which we have groaned may be broken, and honest men have a chance to serve the public, instead as now supporting a body of leeches, enriching themselves by stealings and pickings from the public treasury. And why should the German adopted citizens, representing so much intelligence and wealth, not do so? What benefit have they ever, as a body, received from the so-called Democratic party? Their votes have only helped to foist a few natives and many Irish to good fat offices, while to them occasionally a bone has been thrown. It is true that lager beer and Sunday laws have alienated many German votes from the Republican Party, for in principle all Germans are friends of universal liberty; and it is also not to be denied that the Republican Party has not acted fairly with the German citizens as regards places of trust and emolument. Neither in regard to foreign appointments, places in the internal revenue, or revenue service, have the German Republicans, who did good service in the Presidential campaign, been considered; but as the Germans are not generally an office-seeking people, this might, when so much is at stake, be forgiven. I hope that the present chance to show by their votes for General SIGEL what they can do, will not be lost. Arouse then, German adopted citizens, and prove by your mighty votes for your German fellow-citizen that you are a power in the State, that hereafter can neither be deceived nor neglected.

J. H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

# TELEGRAMS.

## The Steamboat Calamity on the Mississippi.

### About Sixty Saved out of Two Hundred and Fifty-one.

### Importance of the Dalmatian Revolt Underestimated.

## A RUSSIAN COMPLICATION.

### Action of the Spanish Cortes on the King Question.

### THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

**Complete List of the Saved—The Names of Some of the Missing—Preparations to Inter the Remains of the Victims.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The following is as complete a list of the saved from the steamboat *Stonewall* disaster as can be obtained at present: Geo. W. Fulton, John H. Lyon, Edward Fulkerson, E. P. Watson and Chas. Williams, of St. Louis; R. A. Phelps, of Shreveport, La.; David Shults, of Maysville, Ky.; Miss Huynson, of Jefferson; W. S. Cook, of Texas; N. M. Moreberg and mother, L. L. Jean, M. Breny, J. Swan, D. Jones and Mr. Boare, of New-Orleans; N. Cook, W. Leverness, P. Hurren, J. Stewart, J. Conway, Michael Kinney, Wm. Kinney, Geo. Helmorouse, Louis George, Nick Perret, P. Perry and wife, N. H. Mooheny, L. Swan, Jos. Swartz, Mr. Harman, J. Courose, Jas. Griffin, John Pearle, Dennis Moriarty, D. A. W. Washburn, Dr. S. B. Onness, T. H. Carroll, Mr. Sweenes, Mike Bresner, W. S. Cook, of Virginia; J. Lisone, Geo. Edenburg.

Among those known to be missing are Mr. Gregg, of Texas; Miss Caben, Captain John W. Doty, of Rapides Parish, La.; Captain Thomas Cott, of St. Louis; Milton C. Elbert, first clerk, and William Chicks, second clerk, of St. Louis; Frank Murray, pilot, of St. Louis; Wm. Beebe, first mate, of St. Louis; Isaac Mooney, stoker; Henry Bowen, steward; Joshua Lester, barkeeper, of St. Louis; John Hover, barkeeper, of St. Louis; Jno. Garrett, watchman, of St. Louis; C. B. Divenny, wife and two children, aged 6 and 2 years; John McTee, of St. Louis; Owen Daily, George W. Blackburn, a conductor on the North Missouri Railroad, and Charles Brennen. The niece of Captain SCOTT, mentioned in the dispatch from Cairo, was not on board. She is the daughter of Mr. COZZENS, a well-known civil engineer of this city. She was all ready to start, and her baggage was on board, when her father, in obedience to an impulse which he cannot explain, concluded it was best for her to remain at home.

The steamer *Rubicon* arrived here this morning from below. She brought up JOHN H. LYON, second engineer of the *Stonewall*, and a young woman of St. Louis, who was rescued from a floating spar. LYON reports having seen several charred bodies on the wreck, but adds very little to the information already obtained. Several steamboat Captains and citizens, constituting a volunteer committee, leave this evening for the wreck and vicinity to search for and bury the bodies of the lost. A subscription of nearly $2,000 was raised in five minutes on 'Change at noon to-day, to defray the expenses of the committee, and other subscriptions will be made for the benefit of the destitute families.

**About Sixty Out of Two Hundred and Fifty-one Saved.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Carbondale says:

"Up to 2:30 o'clock to-day nothing further had been heard at Grand Tower or at Carbondale in reference to the missing passengers of the steamer *Stonewall*. It was hoped that many had floated ashore below, but that hope is nearly dispelled. None had been heard from at last accounts besides those picked up by the *Belle Memphis*. The entire number saved will scarcely reach sixty out of 250 on board at the time of the disaster."

### TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

**The Dalmatian Revolt—Its Importance Underestimated.**

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Dispatches from the south state that the Dalmatian insurrection is more formidable than at first reported.

**Reception of the Emperor of Austria at Constantinople—Rumored Complication with Russia.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria was received by the Sultan last evening. The shipping in the harbor was decorated, buildings illuminated, and much enthusiasm manifested on the occasion.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—There is a rumor afloat, though it cannot be traced to any reliable source, that the Russian Government has sent a note to Turkey protesting against the passage of armed Austrians through Turkish territory.

### SPAIN.

**The Prospects of the Duke of Genoa for the Throne—Action of the Cortes.**

MADRID, Oct. 29.—There have been several preliminary meetings of the members of the different parties in the Constituent Cortes today, to discuss the question of the chance of a monarch. At that of the Unionist Deputies every member save two voted against the Duke of GENOA. At the meeting of the Progressists and Democrats one hundred and two voted for the Duke of GENOA, and two for the Duke of MONTPENSIER. Good judges say that in the Cortes itself one hundred and sixty-six out of the two hundred and nine monarchists will record their votes for the Duke of GENOA.

LONDON, Oct. 29—Evening.—Dispatches from Madrid this evening indicate the selection of the Duke of GENOA as King of Spain. In the meetings of the different parties held to-day, the vote resulted 122 in favor of the Duke to 44 against.

**Reinforcements for Cuba—The Search for a King.**

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Seven battalions of volunteers will soon sail for Havana. Enlistments for the Cuban army still continue.

The dissensions among the Cabinet and the people touching the choice of a King continue unabated, but the selection of the Duke of GENOA is considered probable.

Complete disunion reigned at the recent meeting of the representatives of all the political parties. General PRIM made great efforts to avoid a rupture in the coalition on the questions that relate to the Church and future monarch. Dissensions have broken out among the different wings of the Opposition.

The ecclesiastical estimates are to be reduced thirty per cent.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The London Times on the United States Debt—Mr. Boutwell's Policy Lauded.**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The *Times* has an editorial on American finances, wherein the writer comments on Secretary BOUTWELL'S advocacy of paying the national debt in gold, and considers the very necessity of such an advocacy a proof of the strength of the repudiators. Mr. BOUTWELL'S appeal for paying the debt will earn him glory and patriotism. The obligation cannot be put too simply and nakedly. It is a duty which America owes primarily to the creditor. The nation does not want any other reason but that the creditors' right pointed out to it. The security of the Americans' public faith is excellent, but their liability to alter the terms of the contract against the will of the creditors would render their best security bad. The only sound rule to give capital courage to permeate the Union is that "a bargain is a bargain," and that it is a sufficient reason why one party is bound to keep it, that the other party to it has made his arrangements on the faith of its being kept.

**Another Shipment of the "Anxious and Aimless"—Ice and Snow Throughout the Kingdom—The Newmarket Races.**

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—Mrs. RYE sailed yesterday in the steamship *Hibernian*, from this port for Quebec, taking with her another large party of female emigrants for Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The weather is unusually cold for the season. From all parts of the kingdom comes news of frost, ice and snow.

Yesterday was the last day but one of the Newmarket races, Houghton Meeting. The first race was for the Nursery Stakes, and was won by *Palmerston*, beating *Newsman*, second, and *Hushmoney*, third. Ten started. The betting before the race was ten to one against *Palmerston*, four to one against *Newsman*, and one hundred to six against *Hushmoney*. The Free Handicap was won by *Cardinal York*, beating *Border Knight*, second, and *Pero Gomez*, third. Four started. The betting was thirteen to eight against the *Cardinal*, seven to one against *Border Knight*, and four to one against *Pero*.

The Newmarket Handicap was won by *Newchattle*, beating *Cocoanut*, second, and *Breach of Promise*, third. Ten started. The betting was five to two against *Newchattle*, five to two against *Cocoanut*, and five to two against *Breach of Promise*.

**Remains of Lord Derby—Interment at Knowsley.**

LONDON, Oct. 29—Evening.—The remains of Earl DERBY were interred at Knowsley today. There were no public proceedings.

The condition of Mr. PEABODY is slightly more favorable this evening.

**The Queen Solicitous about Mr. Peabody's Health.**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Queen VICTORIA has telegraphed an inquiry as to the health of Mr. PEABODY, wherein she expresses great anxiety in regard to his illness.

### FRANCE.

**Military Subdivisions Abolished—A New Drama Forbidden—The Public Meetings Law.**

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The *Patrie*, in its issue today, says that the military subdivisions of Nancy, Tours and Lille are to be abolished. The headquarters of the old district of Nancy will be at Metz.

There is much excitement in literary circles this city to-day. M. PIETRE, the Prefect of the Police, has forbidden the representation of a new drama, which had passed the censorship.

The *Siècle*, in its issue to-day, says that the law of the 7th and 9th of June (regulating public meetings) only exists through the meetings of Bonapartists at Porte St. Denis in 1848. These meetings were fomented by the very men who became leaders on the 10th of December, and whose rallying word was the name of the present Emperor.

**The Corps Legislatif—Elections to Fill Vacancies.**

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The official paper to-day announces that the election for the four vacant seats in the Corps Legislatif from Paris, has been fixed for the 21st of November.

### GERMANY.

**Reported Loss of the Emigrant Ship Weser—Three Hundred and Forty-six Persons on Board.**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A bottle has been found at sea off the coast of Cornwall, England, containing a memorandum in the German language, to the effect that the emigrant ship *Weser* foundered on the 1st of July. She had 346 persons on board.

### HUNGARY.

**The American Minister at Pesth—A Conference With Count Andrassy.**

PESTH, Oct. 29.—Mr. JAY, the American Minister, is in the city. He had a conference with Count ANDRASSY, and subsequently attended the sessions of the Diet.

### PRUSSIA.

**The Finance Minister—A Successor to Von der Heydt Appointed.**

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—LUDOLF CAMPHAUSEN has been appointed Minister of the Finances, *vice* VON DER HEYDT resigned.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

**The Question of Jurisdiction—The International Commission in Session.**

CAIRO, Oct. 29.—The International Commission to decide on the question of jurisdiction in the matter of the Suez Canal, opened its sessions here to-day. The American Consul was absent, having received no powers from his Government. NOUBAR PASHA, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was made President of the Commission.

### CUBA.

**Macgregor Pardoned—Agrican to be Shot—Rebel and Spanish Forces—The Case of the Privateer Cuba.**

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Captain-General DE RODAS has pardoned MACGREGOR.

AGRICAN has been sentenced to be shot.

The rebels in Santu Espiritu, and the Spanish troops in the district of Cinco Villas, number 5,000 in each place.

Generals ESPINAR and LA TORRE will sail from Havana for Spain to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29.—The argument of the case of the officers of the steamer *Cuba* closed to-day, and the decision of the Court will be rendered to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

### CANADA.

**The New Dominion Cabinet—A Dispatch from Earl Granville on Confederation—British Columbia Urged to Come In.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 29.—The Dominion Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows: Premier and Minister of Justice, Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.; Minister of Militia, Sir George E. Cartier, Bart.; Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks, K. C. B., C. M. G.; Minister of Customs, Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.; Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. C. Dunkin; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Peter Mitchell; Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, John R. Benson; Secretary of State for the Provinces, Hon. Joseph Howe; Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. Alexander Morris; Postmaster-General, Hon. Alexander Campbell; Receiver-General, Hon. Ed. Kenny; President of the Council, Hon. J. C. Chapais. Of these thirteen Cabinet officers five are from Ontario and are Representatives, and four are Representatives from Quebec, two from New-Brunswick and two from Nova Scotia.

A copy of a very important dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE to Governor MUSGROVE, regarding the Confederation of British Columbia with Canada, has just been communicated to Sir JOHN YOUNG. The Colonial Secretary says that New Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory are to be united to Canada. Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that British Columbia should also be united with the Dominion. Regarding the advantages to be derived from such a union, Earl GRANVILLE says:

"Her Majesty's Government anticipate that the interests of the Provinces of British North America will be more advanced, and that it will better enable the wealth and credit and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbors. Most especially is this true in cases of internal transit. It is evident that the establishment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is more feasible by the operations of a single Government, responsible for its progress to both shores of the Continent, than by bargains negotiated between separate and perhaps in some respects rival Governments and Legislatures. The San Francisco of British North America would under these circumstances hold a greater commercial and political position than would be attainable by a capital in the isolated colony of British Columbia. Her Majesty's Government is aware that the distance between Ottawa and Victoria presents a real difficulty in the way of immediate union; but that very difficulty will not be without advantage, if it renders easy communication indispensable and forces onward operations which are to complete it. In any case it is an understood inconvenience and a diminishing one, and it appears far better to accept it as a temporary drawback on the advantages of the union than wait those obstacles to be encountered hereafter, more intractable, which are sure to spring up after neglected opportunity. The dispatch also authorizes General MUSGROVE to communicate with Sir JOHN YOUNG or take such steps as can be constitutionally taken for promoting the favorable consideration of the question. It also says the Constitution of British Columbia will oblige the Government to enter personally on many questions, such as the condition of the Indian tribes and the future position of the Government accounts, with which, in case of a negotiation between two responsible Governments, he would not be bound to concern himself."

### POLITICAL.

**The Coming Election in New-Jersey—Candidates for the Senate.**

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The election in this State on Tuesday next is for members of the Legislature. No State officers are to be elected this year. The following candidates for Senators have been nominated in the several counties. Thirteen Senators hold over, and eight are to be elected next Tuesday:

| Counties. | Republican. | Democrat. |
|---|---|---|
| Camden | Edward Bittle. | Chalkley Abertson. |
| Gloucester | Samuel Hopkins. | John Whitall. |
| Salem | John C. Belden. | Not yet nominated. |
| Monmouth | John C. Smack. | Henry S. Little. |
| Essex | John W. Taylor. | John C. Littell. |
| Union | John Davidson. | James T. Wylie. |
| Warren | E. H. Bird, Independent Democrat. Joseph B. Cornish, regular Democratic nominee. | |

**The West Virginia Election—Meagre Returns.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Returns of the election come in very slowly. Thus far only the towns reached by telegraph have been heard from. Wood and Harrison Counties, heretofore Republican, have elected Democratic delegates by majorities ranging from 100 to 200. The official vote of Wheeling City and Ohio County shows a Democratic gain of over 200 votes over the Presidential election last Fall; but as compared with the election for delegates two years ago, shows a Democratic loss of about 400. A week will probably elapse before sufficient returns will have been received to determine the result in the State.

### THE KUKLUX WAR.

**Movements of the North Carolina Negro Militia—Secrecy Regarding Governor Holden's Intentions.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29.—The negro militia excitement continues unabated. Nothing can be definitely ascertained in regard to Governor HOLDEN'S intentions. It is stated upon good authority that a body numbering 300 left this city very secretly last night for Chapel Hill, Orange County, where arms for their use are supposed to have been previously sent. A train was sent to Goldsboro' yesterday to bring up a large number from the eastern portion of the State. The train was expected to arrive at 11 o'clock this morning, but up to the present time it has not made its appearance, though momentarily expected. Their destination is supposed to be the counties previously mentioned, though nothing is yet definitely known.

The Governor's official organ, this morning, says no troops have been sent off yet. It is rumored, however, that a movement of some kind is about to take place.

### THE WEST.

**Fatal Railroad Accident in Utah—A Pugilist Convicted of Robbery—Acquittal of Colonel Green.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Corrinne, Utah, says: "The passenger train which ran off the track near Evanston, yesterday evening, was run into by the second section of the train filled with Mormons, and DAVID SHIELDS, JOSEPH THOMAS, JOHN TUSTIN and PHILIP DELL were killed. Some other passengers were wounded."

CON. REARDON, a pugilist, has been convicted of robbery in Omaha and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Colonel T. A. GREEN, who killed General EARLY, in St. Joseph, Mo., last Fall, was tried at Plattsburg, Mo., on Wednesday and acquitted.

**The Remains of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts—A Fatal Accident in Boston—The Trial of the "Fire Bug."**

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—To-morrow being the second anniversary of the death of Governor ANDREW, his remains will be removed from their temporary resting-place in Mount Auburn, to Hingham, his native town, where a burial spot has been appropriated for the purpose. A detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic will act as an escort, and the religious services will be conducted by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

CARLTON PARKER, while at work on a building in State-street to-day, was killed by a brick falling upon his head. The deceased was formerly a member of the firm of BATES & PARKER, contractors. He built the Parker House, and was master builder of the Tremont Temple.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day JAMES KELLEY, of New-York, for an assault with a loaded pistol on JOSEPH COX, a one-armed soldier, on the 9th of September, on board of the steamer *Bristol*, was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the Fitchburg Jail for eight months.

The further trial of CHOATE, the alleged Newburyport incendiary, at Lawrence, has been postponed until the 8th of November.

**Melancholy Case of Suicide—A Young Lady Drowns Herself in the Mississippi.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—A special dispatch from Quincy, Ill., to the *Tribune* is to the effect that "Pet" McKAY, a highly-esteemed and beautiful young lady in that city, aged 18 years, walked out on the railroad bridge and pinned her cloak to a brace of the bridge and leaped into the river. Her body has not been found. Before jumping into the river she wrote a note and pinned it to her cloak, in which she said:

The finder of this cloak and hat I hope will be kind enough to take them to my mother at the Tremont House. Tell her that my body lies in this Mississippi. I did not drown myself for shame nor for love. I am yet as pure as the beautiful snow; thank the Lord I have no sin of that kind to answer for. No friends have I; everybody hates me; my friends are my enemies. Indeed this is a cold and dreary world to live in! So good-by mother, sister and brothers; I am going to the land were sin and sorrow come no more.

[Signed.] P. A. McKAY.

The mother of Miss McKAY is a widow. She moved from Dayton, Ohio, about a year since.

**Woman's Suffrage—The Convention at Hartford—A State Organization Formed.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—At the Woman Suffrage Convention to-day, Mrs. Dr. LOSIER, of New-York, read an essay on the health of women, and addresses were made by Mrs. PAULINE W. DAVIS, of Providence, R. I., Mrs. CECELIA BURLEIGH, of New-York, and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. The attendance was good.

The Convention closed to-night with an address by Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, after which a State Woman's Suffrage Association was organized, a large number signing the constitution. The following are the names of the officers chosen: President, Rev. N. J. BURTON, of Hartford; Vice-Presidents, Brigadier-General Roberts, New-Haven; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Hartford; Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of Wesleyan University, at Middletown; Rev. W. L. Gage, of Hartford; Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown, of Bridgeport; Secretary, Mrs. Frances Ellen Burr, of Hartford; Executive Committee, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford; Mrs. Lucy Elens, of Derby; Mrs. J. G. Parsons, of Hartford; Miss Emily D. Manning, M. D., of Hartford.

**The Tobacco Yield—A Two-Thirds Crop.**

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—The damage to the tobacco crop was over estimated, though some of the tobacco exposed to the late frost, in the drying houses or sheds, has been badly damaged. There will only be a two-thirds crop this season.

**A Steamship Disabled—The W. Kennedy at the Delaware Breakwater.**

LEWES, Del., Oct. 29.—The steamship *W. Kennedy*, Captain J. C. PARKER, from Norfolk Oct. 27, for Boston, reached the Delaware Breakwater last evening disabled, her beam having broke down.

### THE STATE ELECTION.

**Candidates for State Offices and the Legislature—Nominations in the City and County of New-York.**

The candidates nominated by the two parties for the offices to be filled at the election on Tuesday next are as follows:

| Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|
| For Secretary of State. | |
| Franz Sigel. | Homer A. Nelson. |
| For Comptroller. | |
| Horace Greeley. | William F. Allen. |
| For Attorney-General. | |
| Martin I. Townsend. | Marshall B. Champlain. |
| For State Treasurer. | |
| Thomas I. Chatfield. | Wheeler H. Bristol. |
| For State Engineer and Surveyor. | |
| William B. Taylor. | Van R. Richmond. |
| For Canal Commissioner. | |
| Stephen T. Hayt. | William W. Wright. |
| For Inspector of State Prisons. | |
| Daniel D. Conover. | Fordyce L. Laflin. |
| For Judges of the Court of Appeals. | |
| Charles Mason, (Long term.) | John A. Lott, (Long term.) |
| Lewis B. Woodruff, (Short term.) | Robert Earl, (Short term.) |

The candidates nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court are as follows:

| Dis. Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|
| 1. Erastus C. Benedict. | *Thomas W. Clerke. John R. Brady. |
| 2. No opposition. | Calvin E. Pratt. |
| 3. No opposition. | *Theodore Miller. |
| 4. *Amaziah B. James. | No opposition. |
| 5. Charles H. Doolittle. | No opposition. |
| 6. *William Murray, Jr., (long and short terms.) | Hezekiah Sturges. |
| 7. *Charles C. Dwight, (long and short terms.) | |
| 8. *Charles Daniels, (long term.) | Francis E. Cornwell, (long term.) |
| John L. Talcott, (short term.) | Hiram E. Sickles, (short term.) |

**New-York County Ticket.**

The nominations for the several offices in this City and county, with the exception of Senators, which are given elsewhere, are stated below:

| Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|
| SUPREME COURT. | |
| E. C. Benedict. | *John R. Brady. T. W. Clerke, (D.U.&M.) |
| SUPERIOR COURT. | |
| Chas. Goep. | *John H. McCunn. |
| F. J. Fithian. | *John J. Freedman. |
| Samuel C. Reed. | *John C. Spencer. Martin McMahon, (D.U.) |
| COMMON PLEAS. | |
| Elial F. Hall. | *Fred. W. Loew. |
| MARINE COURT. | |
| Chas. T. Polhemus. | *Michael C. Gross. |
| RECORDER. | |
| Dorman B. Eaton. | *John K. Hackett. Max Goep, (D. U.) |
| SURROGATE. | |
| Isaac Dayton. | Robert C. Hutchings. |
| SUPERVISOR. | |
| Henry Smith. | *Walter Roche. John Foley, (D. U.) |
| DISTRICT-ATTORNEY. | |
| E. Delafield Smith. | *Samuel B. Garvin. John H. Anthon, (D. U.) |
| CORONER. | |
| Nelson W. Young. | *Wm. Schirmer. Nelson W. Young, (D. U.) |

ASSEMBLY.

| Dist. | |
|---|---|
| 1. Louis Portner. | *Michael C. Murphy. Terrence Duffy, (D. U.) |
| 2. Peter Graham. | *Dennis Burns. |
| 3. Thos. Mulligan. | *Owen Cavanagh. Michael Smith, (D. U.) |
| 4. Jas. Blacwkell. | *John J. Blair. Wm. McMahon, (D. U.) |
| 5. Jos. Murray. | *Peter Mitchell. Chris. Johnson, (D. U.) |
| 6. Gustavus A. Ratz. | *T. J. Campbell. O. H. Bogert, (D. U.) |
| 7. Cornelius Van Cott. Chas. P. Shaw. | *John Carey. Henry Oberle, (D. U.) |
| 8. Wm. Wiegandt. | *Martin Nachtmann. |
| 9. Wm. E. Noble. Jno. M. Costa. | *Wm. G. Bergen. J. D. McClelland. |
| 10. Eli Taylor. | *Owen Murphy. |
| 11. Jno H. White. | *Peter Trainor. P. J. McGuire, (D. U.) |
| 12. S. Cregar. | *Wm. W. Cook. Louis Goebel, (D. U.) |
| 13. Alex. McLeod. | *Richard Flanagan. A. R. Herrick, (D. U.) |
| 14. Hiram Merritt. | *John R. Hennessey. |
| 15. No nomination. | *Alexander Frear. John Rooney, (D. U.) |
| 16. Richard M. Lush. | *James Irving. Frank R. Purcell, (D.U.) |
| 17. Charles Flammer. | *Geo. W. Plunkett. Fred'k H. Flagge, (D.U.) |
| 18. D. B. St. John Roosa. Roger H. Lyon. | *Lawrence D. Kiernan. Patrick Garvey, (D. U.) |
| 19. Luther Horton. | *Thos. C. Fields. R. D. Hatch, (D. U.) |
| 20. David Babcock. | *John Brown. Pat. McGovern, (D. U.) |
| 21. Alex. Thain. Robert C. Brown. | *Wm. Hitchman. W. H. McCarthy, (D. U.) |

Those marked with a * are regular nominees of the Tammany Ring. In the above list where the Democratic Union ("D. U.") have no separate candidate, they indorse the candidate of Tammany Hall. The Mozart faction is of little consequence in this election, but the candidates indorsed by them are about equally divided between Tammany and the Democratic Union.

**The Legislature.**

Nominations have now been made for the Senate by both political parties in all the districts. The names of the candidates are given below. The nominations for the Assembly are nearly complete. Those for New-York County are included in the list given above. From Putnam County, which sends one member, we have received no report of a nomination by either party. Several changes have been made, through declinations, &c., from the list published last week. We have corrected the list to date, and give it below.

THE SENATE.

| Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|
| 1. Gilbert C. Deane. | Samuel H. Frost. John B. Madden. |
| 2. Sigismund Kauffman | *James F. Pierce. |
| 3. John Oakey. | *Henry C. Murphy. |
| 4. Adolphus Borst. Benjamin A. Willis. | *William M. Tweed. Jas. Bagley, (Dem. Un.) Law P. Goulding. |
| 5. Jacob Sharpe. | *Michael Norton. Ignatius Flynn, (D. U.) |
| 6. Ivison W. Knapp. | *Thomas J. Creamer. |
| 7. Rufus F. Andrews. | *John J. Bradley. Step. Geoghehan, (Moz.) Rich'd O'Brien, (D. U.) |
| 8. Meyer Stern. | *Henry W. Genet. |
| 9. Davis S. Rowe. | *William Cauldwell. |
| 10. George Clark. | *William M. Graham. |
| 11. Jonathan B. Rider. | George Morgan. |
| 12. *Francis S. Thayer. | E. Smith Strait. |
| 13. Lorenzo D. Collins. | *A. Bleecker Banks. |
| 14. John Lyon. | Jacob Hardenbergh. |
| 15. T. G. Younglove. | Isaiah Blood. |
| 16. Nich. B. La Bau. | Christopher F. Norton. |
| 17. *Abm. X. Parker. | Daniel Magone, Jr. |
| 18. Norris Winslow. | Lysander H. Brown. |
| 19. Daniel B. Goodwin. | George H. Sanford. |
| 20. Aug. R. Elwood. | John F. Hosch. |
| 21. William H. Brand. | Charles S. Fairchild. |
| 22. *Geo. N. Kennedy. | B. Davis Noxon. |
| 23. Lewis B. Kingsley. | *John F. Hubbard, Jr. |
| 24. *Orlow W. Chapman. | Alanson Munger. |
| 25. William B. Woodin. | N. R. Merrick. |
| 26. *Charle J. Folger. | James McLean. |
| 27. Theo. L. Minier. | George W. Farnham. |
| 28. Frederick P. Root. | Jarvis Lord. |
| 29. George Bowen. | Ransom W. Skeels. |
| 30. James Wood. | Jeremiah H. Vincent. |
| 31. Loren L. Lewis. | *Asher P. Nichols. |
| 32. Allen D. Scott. | Jonas K. Button. |

THE ASSEMBLY.

| Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|
| ALBANY COUNTY. | |
| 1. Stephen Springsteed. | William D. Murphy. |
| 2. Christian Schurr. | Thomas J. Lanahan. |
| 3. Frank B. Hine. | Edward D. Ronan. |
| 4. Harvey J. Clute. | *John Tighe. |
| ALLEGANY COUNTY. | |
| Charles N. Flanagan. | Samuel Swain. |
| BROOME COUNTY. | |
| *William M. Ely. | William M. Mudge. |
| CATTARAUGUS COUNTY. | |
| 1. George N. West. | Marvin Older. |
| 2. Stephen C. Green. | Judson Sibley. |
| CAYUGA COUNTY. | |
| 1. William H. Eaker. | Alanson White. |
| 2. Stephen S. Hewitt. | B. K. Hoxie. |
| CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY. | |
| 1. { Dr. F. B. Brewer. { *Matthew P. Bemus. | Chauncey Warren. |
| 2. Orange S. Winans. | Alonzo Langworthy. |
| CHEMUNG COUNTY. | |
| David Decker. | *Edward L. Patrick. |
| CHENANGO COUNTY. | |
| Samuel L. Brown. | G. Q. Williams. |
| CLINTON COUNTY. | |
| Charles E. Everest. | Daniel G. Dodge. |
| COLUMBIA COUNTY. | |
| 1. Robert F. Groat. | *Edward Sturgis. |
| 2. Elisha W. Bushnell. | Daniel D. Barnes. |
| CORTLAND COUNTY. | |
| Charles Foster. | Giles B. Capron. |
| DELAWARE COUNTY. | |
| 1. Alphens Bolt. | Charles M. Wyde. |
| 2. Roman H. Gleason. | Orson M. Allaben. |
| DUTCHESS COUNTY. | |
| 1. James A. Seward. | Edmund S. Phillips. |
| 2. David H. Mulford. | John E. Ross. |
| ERIE COUNTY. | |
| 1. John Masters. | *George J. Bamler. |
| 2. James Franklin. | Charles B. Guthrie. |
| 3. A. H. Blossom. | Israel T. Hatch. |
| 4. Albert Pickard. | H. B. Ransom. |
| 5. Lyman Oatman. | John M. Wiley. |
| ESSEX COUNTY. | |
| Clayton H. De Lano. | |
| FRANKLIN COUNTY. | |
| James H. Pierce. | Chandler Ellsworth. |
| FULTON AND HAMILTON. | |
| Daniel O. Cleveland. | John F. Empie. |
| GENESEE COUNTY. | |
| *Edward C. Walker. | Alanson T. Drake. |
| GREENE COUNTY. | |
| Daniel Ingraham. | Hiram Van Steenburgh. |
| HERKIMER COUNTY. | |
| Daniel A. Northrup. | Amos Bridenbecker. |
| JEFFERSON COUNTY. | |
| 1. *Jay Dimick | Isaac McGinnis. |
| 2. *Wm. W. Butterfield. | Philo M. Brown. |
| KINGS COUNTY. | |
| 1. William De Lacy. | *Hugh M. Clark. |
| 2. William Ammerman. | *Henry J. Cullen, Jr. |
| 3. Chauncey M. Felt. | *Dennis O'Keefe. |
| 4. Morris Reynolds. | *Wm. W. Mosely. |
| 5. W. W. Gooderich. | William C. Jones. |
| 6. Jacob Worth. | Bernard Haver. |
| 7. Samuel T. Maddox. | David W. Brower. |
| 8. James D. Jensen. | Joseph Droll. |
| 9. George N. Shelton. | *John C. Jacobs. |
| LEWIS COUNTY. | |
| Clinton L. Merriam. | J. A. Pease. |
| LIVINGSTON COUNTY. | |
| Richard Johnson. | Fletcher C. Peck. |
| MADISON COUNTY. | |
| 1. J. W. Merchant. | |
| 2. *Leonard C. Kilham. | Duncan McDougall. |
| MONROE COUNTY. | |
| 1. *Charles S. Wright. | Horatio G. Warner. |
| 2. James S. Graham. | |
| 3. Volney P. Brown. | |
| MONTGOMERY COUNTY. | |
| | James Shanahan. |
| NIAGARA COUNTY. | |
| 1. H. W. Griffin. | Lewis S. Payne. |
| 2. Lee R. Sanborn. | Jesse A. Gladding. |
| ONEIDA COUNTY. | |
| 1. S. S. Lowery. | Thomas J. Griffiths. |
| 2. David M. Miner. | Lewis H. Shattuck. |
| 3. George A. Cantine. | St. Pierre Jerred. |
| 4. James Roberts. | Thomas B. Allanson. |
| ONONDAGA COUNTY. | |
| 1. Thomas G. Alvord. | John C. Hunt. |
| 2. Nathan R. Tefft. | Frank P. Hale. |
| 3. Gustavus Sniper. | Charles E. Swan. |
| ONTARIO COUNTY. | |
| 1. *Henry Ray. | James M. Pulver. |
| 2. David E. Wilson. | Walter S. Hubbell. |
| ORANGE COUNTY. | |
| 1. J. Hallock Drake. | Odell S. Hathaway. |
| 2. Halsted Sweet. | *Thomas J. Lyon. |
| ORLEANS COUNTY. | |
| John Berry. | George W. Peck. |
| OSWEGO COUNTY. | |
| 1. { Benjamin Doolittle. { D. C. Littlejohn. | |
| 2. W. H. Baker. | Abraham Howe. |
| 3. John Parker. | Jacob More. |
| OTSEGO COUNTY. | |
| 1. Azro Chase. | James Young. |
| 2. Nathan Bridges. | William W. Snow. |
| QUEENS COUNTY. | |
| 1. No opposition. | *James B. Pearsall. |
| 2. David Austin. | Francis B. Baldwin. |
| RENSSELAER COUNTY. | |
| 1. Robert Green. | *John L. Flagg. |
| 2. Eugene Hyatt. | Elisha S. Baucus. |
| 3. J. Thomas Davis. | F. S. Fairchild, Jr. |
| RICHMOND COUNTY. | |
| S. B. Brick, Jr. | |
| ROCKLAND COUNTY. | |
| William T. B. Storms. | James H. Nelson. |
| ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. | |
| 1. *George M. Gleason. | Cyrus H. Russell. |
| 2. *Julius M. Palmer. | James L. Clark. |
| 3. William Bradford. | William H. Paddock. |
| SARATOGA COUNTY. | |
| 1. George West. | Isaiah Fuller. |
| 2. *DeWitt C. Hoyt. | Seymour Ainsworth. |
| SCHENECTADY COUNTY. | |
| Levi A. Young. | Gershom Banker. |
| SCHOHARIE COUNTY. | |
| Jesse N. Cornell. | Silas Sweet. |
| SCHUYLER COUNTY. | |
| Alex. C. Kingsbury. | William C. Coon. |
| SENECA COUNTY. | |
| John B. Avery. | Robert R. Steele. |
| STEUBEN COUNTY. | |
| 1. *Monroe Brundage. | James G. Bennett. |
| 2. Joshua B. Graves. | John Davis. |
| SUFFOLK COUNTY. | |
| John Wood. | Brinley D. Sleight. |
| SULLIVAN COUNTY. | |
| Friend S. Couch. | *James L. Lmaoree. |
| TIOGA COUNTY. | |
| John H. Deming. | Frederick O. Cable. |
| TOMPKINS COUNTY. | |
| *John H. Selkreg. | Edwin S. Ford. |
| ULSTER COUNTY. | |
| 1. Edward Kearney. | *Patrick J. Flynn. |
| 2. Carey S. Connelly. | *Abraham E. Hasbrouck. |
| 3. | Charles H. Krack. |
| WARREN COUNTY. | |
| S. W. Clemans. | G. R. Martine. |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY. | |
| 1. Thomas Stevenson. | |
| 2. *Isaac V. Baker, Jr. | |
| WAYNE COUNTY. | |
| 1. Anson S. Wood. | E. N. Thomas. |
| 2. Amasa Hall. | Timothy S. Jackson. |
| WESTCHESTER COUNTY. | |
| 1. Edward Haight. | James J. Mooney. |
| 2. Howard C. Cady. | *Edward D. Lawrence. |
| 3. *James W. Huested. | William E. Lawrence. |
| WYOMING COUNTY. | |
| *Marcus A. Hull. | John P. Randall. |
| YATES COUNTY. | |
| William T. Remer. | John K. Phillips. |

### THE REGISTRY.

**The Number of Names on the List Thus Far in This City and in Brooklyn.**

The various polling places were open yesterday from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. for the registration of voters. The following table shows the total result up to date. The books will be open again to-day, which will present the last opportunity for registration prior to the election on Tuesday:

| Wards. | Oct. 12. | Oct. 13. | Oct. 29. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 1240 | 566 | 624 | 2430 |
| Second | 137 | .... | 130 | 237 |
| Third | 282 | 86 | 251 | 869 |
| Fourth | 1133 | 748 | 1462 | 3443 |
| Fifth | 899 | 361 | 1294 | 2454 |
| Sixth | 1691 | 914 | 1912 | 4517 |
| Seventh | 1895 | 1895 | 2253 | 6043 |
| Eighth | 1438 | 931 | 2833 | 5202 |
| Ninth | 2006 | 941 | 3588 | 6525 |
| Tenth | 1961 | 560 | 1857 | 4378 |
| Eleventh | 2433 | 776 | 3844 | 7053 |
| Twelfth | 1898 | 431 | 2477 | 4706 |
| Thirteenth | 966 | 858 | 1838 | 2652 |
| Fourteenth | 1516 | 893 | 1474 | 3883 |
| Fifteenth | 1164 | 597 | 1805 | 3566 |
| Sixteenth | 1811 | 966 | 2263 | 5040 |
| Seventeenth | 3497 | 1123 | 4829 | 9449 |
| Eighteenth | 2498 | 826 | 4611 | 10035 |
| Nineteenth | 2110 | 763 | 3589 | 6462 |
| Twentieth | 2412 | 1884 | 3095 | 7391 |
| Twenty-first | 3482 | 1399 | 3580 | 8451 |
| Twenty-second | 1985 | 1423 | 3194 | 6602 |
| Total | 38454 | 18911 | 52803 | 112038 |

The following figures show the number of voters registered in the several wards of Brooklyn yesterday, and also on the third day of last year:

| Wards. | Oct. 30, 1868. | Oct. 29, 1869. | Wards. | Oct. 30, 1868. | Oct. 29, 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 395 | 476 | 12 | 951 | 1291 |
| 2 | 550 | 640 | 13 | 944 | 1409 |
| 3 | 569 | 738 | 14 | 1097 | 1150 |
| 4 | 789 | 829 | 15 | 794 | 1282 |
| 5 | 743 | 1216 | 16 | 900 | 1437 |
| 6 | 1316 | .... | 17 | 477 | 999 |
| 7 | 1007 | 1374 | 18 | 330 | 468 |
| 8 | 282 | 516 | 19 | 474 | 754 |
| 9 | 554 | 853 | 20 | 1132 | 1627 |
| 10 | 1444 | .... | 21 | 996 | 1438 |
| 11 | 1331 | 1358 | 22 | 488 | 552 |
| Total | | | | 17563 | 20406 |

**The Oarsmen of the Frigate Sabine.**

*From the Providence Journal, Oct. 29.*

We some time since referred to the victory won at Cherbourg by a crew of the United States steam frigate *Sabine*, under Lieutenant-Commander BARTLETT, of this city. It seems that the fame of this victory remains, and that they may be regarded as the champion oarsmen of the Tagus as well as of the English channel. While the frigate was at Lisbon an offer was made to row the twelve-oared barge belonging to the *Sabine* with any boat belonging to the British Squadron then in the harbor there. There were about sixteen of the finest iron-clad ships in the British navy at Lisbon at the time, being a combination of the Mediterranean and Channel fleets, but the offer of the *Sabine* oarsmen was refused, and the British officers frankly acknowledged that they were afraid of being beaten.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—WILLIAM O. McCORKLE, a prominent merchant in Lynchburg, was mortally stabbed by MAX SUMPTER while on the Fair Grounds. The gross receipts of the Fair were $10,000; $2,500 were awarded in premiums.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Governor WARMOTH has designated the 18th of November as a day of thanksgiving.

### OUR COUNTRY ALMSHOUSES.

**Their Wretched Condition—Horrible Abuses Discovered—Terrible Treatment of the Insane—Pauper Lunatics Chained, Naked, in Dark, Verminous Cells.**

Among the many valuable papers read at the recent session of the Social Science Association, it is safe to say that there was none of more practical ability than that by Professor DWIGHT, of the Columbia College Law School, on "The Public Charities of New-York." The paper was the more valuable in that it contained a condensed statement of the results obtained by a novel and most important Commission appointed by the Legislature two years since—the Committee for the Inspection of Charities, aided by the State. The idea alone of this Commission shows an advance in the science of legislation upon charities. It has long been felt by all the more solid and important benevolent organizations that there was not enough public security against "bogus charities," while the honest and sound ones needed a more close supervision and comparison by the public authorities of their results and expenses. This supervision the State Committee has attempted to provide.

Thus far the most important results of their work, as stated by Professor DWIGHT in this paper and in his previous report, are the uncovering the abuses of our country almshouses. Those engaged in benevolent efforts have long been aware of the shocking condition of some of the rural poorhouses; but no one, till this Committee reported, had the faintest conception of the extent and the horrible barbarity of these abuses. Nothing in the history of the enormities and abuses existing under civilized Governments has ever equaled the shocking nature of the wrongs practiced on the helpless victims of disease and misfortune in our interior almshouses. If this Commission do nothing more than unvail this hideous picture of suffering and degradation, they will have performed a service to the unfortunate second only to that of HOWARD among the prisoners of Europe.

When one thinks, for instance, what it is to be insane; to lose, as by a stroke from Heaven, the control over one's faculties; to be helpless and adrift upon the sea of life, through no fault of one's own; having no power of support, or protection, or guidance, and thus to become as it were an emblem of the uttermost human calamity, one might expect that such a condition would everywhere claim and obtain from the heart of humanity, and especially of Christianized humanity, sympathy, kindness and respectful compassion. If we add to this mysterious and most painful affliction the accompanying misfortune of loneliness, destitution and penury, and still further suppose that the poor victim is not only insane, outcast and poor, but a *woman*, we seem to present a complication of misfortunes and touching claims on human pity that would melt the hardest hearts. We know, indeed, that among savages and with Mohammedan nations such victims of disease and unhappy fortune are held as sacred, and treated with unusual respect and gentleness.

How has it been in our most Christian State of New-York? One member of this Commission, Dr. HOYT, in one of his first visits to a country almshouse, discovered in a close, filthy, dark cell an insane pauper woman, smeared with blood and filth, who had just given birth to a child, whose father neither the keeper nor the woman knew.

She had been cast in there as a pauper lunatic, left about without care among adult males, idiots and lunatics, and the result happened to be witnessed by the Commissioner himself. Nor was this the only instance. Repeatedly in these houses of misery the Committee discovered that the poor witless women were corrupted or beguiled by the ruffians, or vagabonds, or fellow-lunatics and idiots with whom they were left. A strange, abnormal, hideous race—the offspring of idiocy and lunacy—seems springing up as the fruit of some of our pauper administration in rural districts.

Among these abodes of suffering the Committee found *over two hundred* lunatics bound with ropes and chains, as criminals might be treated; often in dark, verminous cells, filthy to the last extreme, a number of them, even the women, naked, and all in destitution, dirt and misery difficult to be conceived. Yet every one of these unhappy creatures, under a skillful system, such as that of our best asylums, would have been associating peacefully with others, or have occupied their room, clothed and in a calm mental condition.

The most terrible instance of the effect of this almshouse life was detailed to the writer of this by Dr. HOYT. Some sixty years since a respectable woman, with a child of about 5 years of age, was suddenly reduced to poverty, and sent by the authorities to the almshouse in Cortland County. The almshouse life gradually degraded her womanhood, and she remained there a pauper. Her child grew up a healthy young woman, also a pauper in habits. She gave birth in the almshouse to two illegitimate daughters. These, again, grew up like their mother and grandmother. In due time they had respectively two and three children, also illegitimate. So ingrained had the wretched, depraved, dependent life of the almshouse become in them, that wherever these women or their children were sent, they turned up soon in the poorhouse, and were either returned or went back themselves to the Cortland County Almshouse.

When the Commissioner visited this institution he found there *all three* of these last generations of paupers and prostitutes.

The great question for the public is, "How shall these most shocking abuses be not only thoroughly reformed but prevented? Professor DWIGHT states most truly that the source of them all is not in individuals, but in our system of pauper administration.

We have perpetuated the antiquated and cumbersome system of the English poor laws in Henry the Eighth's time; that is, we have made the care of the paupers a purely county matter, outside of State supervision.

Other great branches of administration, such as the care of criminals, education and many charities, we put under State control, or State supervision. The care of paupers has been an exception. It has been left to the local authorities. The residents of each county know scarcely anything about it. They never visit the poorhouses. There is no public inspection of them; no responsibility in their management, and little means to make them efficient or properly to classify the inmates.

The Superintendents of these buildings are often compelled, through want of proper accommodations, to herd together all ages and sexes. The fault is evidently more in the system than in the agents. What is to be the remedy? Professor DWIGHT proposes that a committee of three leading citizens be chosen by the Legislature, irrespective of party, from each county, whose duty it shall be to inspect the almshouses of the county and to report thereon to the Legislature. This would thoroughly expose many of their abuses and would enable the public or the Legislature to reform them. We are inclined, however, to believe in a more radical measure—the entire doing away with and extermination of these houses of sin and misery. According to Dr. HOYT, there are some seven thousand persons in the rural almshouses outside of New-York and Brooklyn. Of these seven thousand, over twelve hundred are children who could be provided for in the orphan asylums of the State; another large number is made up of idiots, insane, blind, deaf and dumb and otherwise diseased persons, who could properly be maintained in the various public asylums in the State. Still another considerable proportion are composed of able-bodied, idle vagrants and "revolvers," both men and women, who ought to be put in public workhouses to earn their own living. After all these deductions there would remain, according to Dr. HOYT'S estimate, only some 600 paupers who would be the legitimate subjects of the rural almshouses. These could be then reasonably placed out in private families, where they could be more healthfully and economically taken care of than in any public institution. If the county paid but a small sum per week, the relatives or friends of these unfortunate persons would be quite ready to take care of them.

To aid this proposed distribution of the inmates of country almshouses, the State has already opened one large lunatic asylum, the Willard, near Seneca Lake, where the insane poor of the counties can be supported at $2 per week. This will no doubt have also a department for the care of idiots. State workhouses will probably also be opened, as the care of the vagrant comes upon the State as legitimately as that of the criminal.

Under this plan of Dr. HOYT'S, a radical reform of this whole system of terrible abuse would take place. Country almshouses would cease to exist. We cannot but think that this is wiser than any half-way measure of improvement.

It is gratifying to know that these shocking abuses in the treatment of paupers have not been witnessed for many years in our own City or in Brooklyn. This is entirely owing to the fact that the administration of the almshouse charities is intrusted to a capable and salaried Commission, one of whose members particularly, General BOWEN, has deserved well of this community for his intelligent and untiring labors in behalf of an improved system of management of our City almshouses.

C. L. B.

No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, Oct. 29, 1869.

### WASHINGTON.

**Economy in the Navy Department—Steam Only to be Used in Emergencies—The Next Cabinet Meeting—A Social "Indiscretion."**

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The statement that retrenchment had been set aside in the Navy Department, which originated in an unscrupulous sheet in New-York, has no more effectual answer than the simple statement, based on the official figures, that for the past six months the expenditures of that Department have been decreased to the extent of $1,845,000, as compared with the same period in 1868; and in addition to this, one of the most important reforms ever instituted in the service is now being put into practical operation. This is comprised in the order, now being enforced, prohibiting steam cruisers from using coal except in extraordinary emergencies, which must be fully stated by the commanders of all vessels, and if not deemed justifiable, the cost of the fuel consumed is charged to the account of the officers using it. This is not only a measure of economy, but it is designed chiefly to instruct the crews of vessels in all the details of thorough seamanship. During the war, when the necessity of using steam was inexorable, the efficiency of our seaman, as such, fell greatly below the standard, and the intention now is to remove this deficiency by educating our men in this respect, and thus make our navy a real navy of sailors. If this were done at an increase of expense, it would still be justifiable, but as it is done at an absolute reduction, thus far, it is another illustration of the earnest determination of this Administration to fulfill all its pledges.

INTERNAL REVENUE BY STATES.

The following table exhibits the amount of internal revenue collected in each State and Territory, and the proportion which the collections bear to the total of assessments:

| District. | Assessments. | Collections. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $4,452,471 25 | $4,392,768 |
| Arizona | 22,001 61 | 4,887 |
| Arkansas | 630,493 91 | 601,739 |
| California | 7,085,888 82 | 6,554,172 |
| Colorado | 149,786 45 | 119,220 |
| Connecticut | 4,900,736 83 | 4,410,406 |
| Dakota | 15,745 26 | 3,913 |
| Delaware | 750,796 20 | 644,815 |
| District of Columbia | 450,143 19 | 485,368 |
| Florida | 429,819 96 | 412,814 |
| Georgia | 6,141,976 64 | 6,112,398 |
| Idaho | 101,458 84 | 99,279 |
| Illinois | 8,855,647 93 | 7,687,391 |
| Indiana | 2,576,882 08 | 2,412,987 |
| Iowa | 1,141,059 35 | 1,138,059 |
| *Kentucky | 3,914,488 41 | 3,993,912 |
| Louisiana | 4,279,702 78 | 2,792,485 |
| Maine | 1,567,537 16 | 1,618,235 |
| Maryland | 4,056,235 19 | 4,277,349 |
| Massachusetts | 18,183,506 28 | 17,853,828 |
| Michigan | 2,569,867 18 | 2,749,735 |
| Minnesota | 328,634 09 | 378,042 |
| Mississippi | 3,775,326 48 | 3,700,981 |
| Montana | 112,303 63 | 117,274 |
| Nebraska | 104,082 96 | 125,785 |
| Nevada | 389,496 73 | 282,190 |
| New-Hampshire | 1,972,419 85 | 1,938,111 |
| New-Jersey | 8,940,037 02 | 8,521,736 |
| New-Mexico | 57,677 93 | 58,282 |
| New-York | 41,928,988 25 | 39,431,141 |
| North Carolina | 2,175,726 54 | 2,031,748 |
| Ohio | 12,534,956 45 | 12,287,127 |
| Oregon | 398,471 15 | 350,327 |
| Pennsylvania | 19,313,545 55 | 18,619,173 |
| Rhode Island | 2,773,573 78 | 2,862,874 |
| South Carolina | 2,801,646 93 | 2,622,690 |
| Tennessee | 3,974,007 85 | 3,713,542 |
| Texas | 2,236,573 82 | 1,463,216 |
| Utah | 45,767 13 | 36,115 |
| Vermont | 534,946 89 | 584,425 |
| Virginia | 2,053,579 63 | 1,776,626 |
| Washington | 60,250 95 | 80,956 |
| West Virginia | 1,055,298 72 | 1,027,165 |
| Wisconsin | 1,880,508 55 | 1,835,028 |
| *Kansas | 259,462 35 | 254,860 |
| Missouri | 6,083,471 18 | 4,957,186 |
| Total | $188,067,097 70 | $178,451,012 |

A NEFARIOUS SCHEME.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that an organized attempt has been made among certain disappointed contractors and speculators, who expected to fatten upon the Government in the building of the New-York Post Office, to cause the failure of certain plans of the supervising architect, Mr. MULLET, by bribing the workmen to arrange their material so as to develop weakness in the walls and other portions of the structure. The same class of operations has been discovered in other parts of the country in connection with public buildings under way, the design being to try to break down the present method of building by days' work and to restore the old system of contracts.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet meeting that should have been held to-day will take place to-morrow, as considerable routine business has accumulated.

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

A large number of journals have become unnecessarily excited over the report that an *attaché* of one of the foreign Legations in this city had committed the indiscretion of taking a woman of color to the theatre. It now appears that the gentleman in question is not officially connected with any Embassy, although he is a near relative of a leading diplomat.

PERSONAL.

The new Secretary of War, General BELKNAP, was in consultation with General SHERMAN today and received several personal calls. He will not, however, take the oath of office until next week.

The President returned this evening and business at the White House will be resumed to-morrow.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city are S. G. WARD, Esq., of London; ALBAN C. STIMERS and RICHARD GRANT WHITE, of New-York, and STILLMAN B. ALLEN, of Boston.

THE NEW-YORK ASSISTANT TREASURERSHIP.

General BUTTERFIELD'S resignation as Assistant Treasurer at New-York will not be accepted until his successor shall be appointed, which will take place in the course of a few days.

## WINES.

**Foreign Wines—Their Growth and Manufacture—Soil, Climate and Exposure—The Wines of the Gironde—Rhine Vineyards—Native American Wines.**

The United States undoubtedly possesses the elements of climate and soil necessary for the growth of the grape in its highest perfection; the great problem has been, and still is, to how make the manufacture sufficiently profitable to insure the production of good sound wine which will compete favorably with the imported varieties.

While it is an undeniable fact that America imports nearly all her wine from abroad, it is no less true that the wine industry of the country has materially increased within the last few years. This increase would have been much more rapid, however, had it not been retarded in great measure by the heavy cost of production, resulting from ignorant or careless manipulation in the manufacture and subsequent treatment, which has often necessitated long storage in order to render the wine a drinkable commodity, and entailed serious losses in consequence of evaporation, waste and warehouse charges. Long storage has seemed to be almost essential to the native wine of this country, in order to get rid of the disagreeable "ground" or earthy flavor—a thing which time only, thus far, has been able to accomplish. This "ground flavor" is said to be caused by the presence of nitrogenous substances in the wine. If it could be removed by some rapid process, it is alleged that the cost of wine production would be materially lessened, and that native wine producers could then, if they cannot now, afford to send a much better article to the market, where it could be disposed of at a far lower figure than at present. No one can doubt the desirability of such an object, for besides insuring the further development of what would assuredly become a most important branch of industry and source of wealth, the increased consumption of native wine resulting from an improvement and cheapening of the article would operate as a check to the unfortunate tendency for alcoholic stimulants, which is unhappily so prevalent. Immense tracts of what are now mere waste lands, comprising millions of acres, could, if wine production were made sufficiently profitable to induce capitalists to engage in the business, be utilized and made to yield a yearly income sufficient to amply compensate the producer for all previous outlay.

The solution of such a problem as this would well repay any scientific man for its consideration. Some observations on the principal foreign wines imported into this country, foreign grape-growing soils and mode of culture, and on the native wines of America, seem not inappropriate in this connection.

CHAMPAGNE

is generally ranked foremost among foreign wines, although some of the finer Burgundies, such as Clos Vougeot and Romanée Conti and the finer clarets, are by many excellent judges considered superior in flavor. This famous wine has been highly prized from a very remote period; since the thirteenth century, in fact. The Champagne wines are divided into Vins de la Riviere and Vins de la Montagne, the first-named, which are grown in the valley lands, being superior in quality to the others. The tract of country occupied by the vines covers about five leagues. Position and aspect have everything to do with the yield of this, as of every other European vine. The slope of a hill with a southern, or, better still, southeastern aspect is the most desirable location. On such a declivity may often be found growing three different kinds of grapes. The soil on which the champagne wines are grown is for the most part calcareous loam, mingled with small stones near the surface. This soil, like that of California, bears the traces of volcanic action, and is of such a nature that little else than the vine would flourish there. The fruit is cut by women with scissors when the leaves begin to fall. For the white champagnes the fruit is gathered before the sun has risen, and for the red champagnes later in the day. The fermentation of the brisk or sparkling wines is a very tedious process, which it would take too long to describe *in extenso*. After the juice has been expressed from the grapes, it is soon passed from the vat into the cask, and while there the liquids obtained from the first, second and third, or final pressure of the fruit, called respectively *vins gris*, *œil de perdrix* and *vins de taille*, which last have the highest color, are mixed together and ferment. Before the ebullition ceases the wine is bottled. Wines bottled between the vintage or harvest of the grapes and the ensuing May will be sparkling. They will sparkle but little if bottled in June, and if bottled in October they will be still. After bottling, a third fermentation is induced by the addition of a sweet liquor made by dissolving sugar candy in wine. This fresh fermentation is attended with great danger, as the bottles are always liable to explode unless kept at a regulated temperature. Mme. Clicquot, the then largest grower in France, lost in April, 1843, twenty-five per cent., or 460,000 bottles, which burst before the third fermentation could be checked by large supplies of ice. The sediment which accumulates after clouding with fermentation is cleverly got rid of by gradually allowing the deposit to settle in the neck of the bottle, (a timeous process,) and, after this result is accomplished, permitting it to escape, and then with a dexterous movement suddenly tipping the bottle to an upright position, to prevent an undue outflow of wine, large quantities of which are, however, necessarily lost in this final process.

From 1868 to 1869 the total number of bottles of champagne shipped from France to foreign countries amounted to 12,810,194, of which 1,262,916 were sent to the ports of New-York and Boston.

BORDEAUX WINES.

These are also termed the wines of the Gironde, from being grown in that department or district, which includes the country for many leagues about the City of Bordeaux. The Medoc portion of this district is the most extensive, and ranks highest for the quality of its wine. The soil of the Bordeaux districts consists chiefly of a mixture of calcareous earth with red sand and gravel. Flint, in the form of small oval stones of a gray tinge, is frequently met with in this soil. The variety in the grades and flavor of the Bordeaux wines is owing to the diversity in the soil and growth. The vines, which are supported by upright frames consisting of props about twelve inches in height and horizontal poles, are planted three feet from one another. The color and flavor of these wines are too well known to need any description. They include the following varieties: Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour, Chateau Haut Brion, Branne Mouton, Leoville, La Rose, Rauzau, Batailley, Becheyville, Langou, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Cautenac, St. Emilion and others. The Lafite is considered, and undoubtedly is, the best. The Medoc wines rank among the highest of the French growths, and keep remarkably well. They are only very slightly fortified with alcohol, yet as the original fermentation is conducted with consummate skill and care, and the after treatment judicious, they are less subject to acidity or other deterioration than the wine of Burgundy. The red varieties are in greater demand, and bring higher prices than the white sorts, but they are subject to this objection, that they are more easily adulterated. This last observation applies more particularly to inferior wines.

GRAVE WHITE WINES.

Sauterne is considered the best of these. The Clos Yquem and Haut Sauterne are highly esteemed, as are also Preignac, Vin de Grave and Pontac. Age imparts to these white wines a dry astringent flavor and a pale amber color.

BURGUNDY.

In the departments of the Cote d'Or, Saône and Loire, which formerly comprised what was known as Upper and Lower Burgundy, the different varieties of this wine are grown in the greatest plenitude and excellence. The soil, which is mixed with fragments of the limestone rock upon which it rests, is a reddish or leaden colored loam. The vines are planted in furrows about two feet apart, and are trained on poles to the height of thirty or forty inches. The growths of this region produce a wine unsurpassed for generous flavor and fragrant bouquet—qualities to be ascribed in a great measure to the superior skill and judgment exercised in the cultivation and manufacture. Only the inferior Burgundies will bear removal in cask, the finer grades deteriorating even in bottle unless carefully kept. The most celebrated are the Romanée Conti, Romanée St. Vincent, Clos Vougeot, Chambertin, Richebourgh, Tache and St. George.

Burgundies are of various grades. Those of the second and third, such as the Pomard (red) and Chablis, (light amber,) are more generally known here than the more costly brands.

HERMITAGE.

About twelve miles from the town of Valence, on the left bank of the Rhone, at the rear of the town of Tain, is a lofty hill of granite, the southern and eastern slopes of which are covered with the vineyards of the Hermitage. The exposure is one of the finest in Europe, as the solar rays fall directly upon it. The vineyards are arranged in terraces, as the declivity is very steep. Red Hermitage (the best) requires eight or ten years in cask in order to bring it to maturity, and a similar length of time in bottle to perfect its flavor and bouquet. The white variety is better known here. It keeps far longer than the red. It should not be exposed to the air, as it acquires an unpleasant flavor if left uncorked.

THE GERMAN WINES.

These wines, perhaps the most popular in America, are in general drier or more astringent than the light French wines, and may be said to constitute a separate and distinct order. They approximate more closely to the *Vins de Grave* than any other, but have a flavor and aroma peculiar to themselves which is termed *gare*. Several attempts have been made by American wine growers to produce wine resembling them from the Rhine grapes, but with very indifferent success. The vineyards of the Rhine are on the hill slopes or at their bases. So steep are many of these declivities that it is necessary to employ basket work to retain the little soil that remains on the oft-washed ancient rocks. Fresh soil to cover the places that have been washed bare is often brought from a distance. Baskets of earth are in many cases appropriated to a single vine. The terraces, where the slope is not too steep, are made in the soil, but are more usually stages or huge steps in the hill side, supported by walls of masonry four to twelve feet high. These are filled in with earth and the space on which the tiers of vines grow is thus made a level or slightly inclined plane. The walls are furnished with rough stairs. Vine-dressers, both male and female, have often to carry soil and manure packed in baskets on their backs up these stairs, to a height of 900 or 1,000 feet, and plant, prune, cultivate and strip the grape vines at this altitude, a very dangerous occupation, but one to which the Rhine peasantry are well accustomed. Some of the wine at Rüdesheim is cultivated at a height of 1,050 feet above the level of the sea. The Rusling and Orleans grapes are the favorites at Rüdesheim and the neighboring vineyards. The Franke and Klemberger are largely grown in certain localities. Three and a half feet is the usual distance between the vines. The stem or trunk of each vine in the ridge is two feet from its neighbor. For old and well-grown vines it is usual to drive in an extra stake. When this is done the space between them is seldom more than a foot. Great precision is observed in constructing the ridges in many of the vineyards. The height of the stakes is commonly four feet. A trellis fence is frequently constructed for the last rows of vines to trail over. Every precaution is taken to insure the rays of the sun falling directly upon them. The direction of the ridges is commonly from southwest to northeast, with a southern or western aspect. A spot sheltered from the wind and exposed to the sun is most desirable. Light fogs are not considered detrimental. The vines of the Rhine, after fifty or a hundred years' growth, are taken up, as they lose vigor after that time, and the soil is exposed for two or three years. The roots of such vines, especially of the Orleans variety, have been found to be eighteen or twenty feet long. Slate rock of a peculiar kind is fused as a manure in certain of the Rhine districts, and is found beneficial in generating heat about the roots of the vine. The vintage time is the month of November. In the planting of young vineyards the cuttings of the vine are placed in holes about an inch and a half wide and three feet deep, drilled in soil that has lain fallow for two or three years, and are manured with loan, and what we should call muck. The allowance to a single hole is commonly about three cuttings. These cuttings are severed from matured vines in the Autumn, and for about six weeks in the Spring the extremities at which the cut has been made are steeped in water of a moderately high temperature.

The wine-presses employed on the Rhine are, ordinarily, of very simple construction.

The bulk of German wine comes here in casks of 80 and 160 gallons. The average annual import of these wines during the seven years from 1857 to 1863, was 485,436 gallons, and during the five years from 1864 to 1868, 1,030,050 gallons, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. Among the best are Johannisberger, Steinberger, Rudesheimer, Hockheimer, Moselle, Liebfrauenmilch, Laubenheimer, Assmannshauser, Afenthaler, Deidesheimer, Marcobrunner and others.

SPANISH WINES.

The best of the Spanish wines are grown in the Province of Andalusia and the district of Xeres de la Frontera, the vineyards covering some fifty acres in length and eighteen in breadth. The soil is chiefly carbonate of lime, with some silex and clay, and a trifle of magnesia. Many of the chief vineyards are owned or controlled by British capitalists who are enabled by the employment of skilled vine culturists and manufacturers and improved mechanical appliances, to produce a wine infinitely superior to that made by the rude peasants who are the native wine producers of the country. These rustic vine culturists generally store their produce in pig skins, previously prepared by smearing them with pitch, which imparts a nauseous flavor to the wine and renders it cloudy and turbid. The principal wines are the Sherry or Xerez, Amontillado, Vino di Pasto, Manzanillo, Oloroso, Sack, Paxaretta, Pedro Ximenez and Malaga, besides the red wines Tent, Val d' Peñas and Beni Carlos, which are made in a rude and unskillful manner.

In 1868 there were imported 403,282 gallons of Spanish wine.

AMERICAN NATIVE WINE.

Probably the best native wine produced in this country is made from the Catawba grape, which is grown principally in Ohio. The Delaware and Concord grapes, grown chiefly (for wine-making purposes) at Sandusky, Ohio, and the islands of Lake Erie, yield wines of the same name. Isabella or Belle wine, called after the Isabella grape, is also a favorite among the native wines. The Ives seedling yields a fair wine. An American sherry, which very remotely resembles the wine of Xerez, is made from a combination of the juices of four different varieties of grapes. American port is made from the Kitredge seedling, a grape similar to the Ives. North Carolina, grows a wine called the Scuppernonc. It is a peculiarity of the Scuppernonc grape that it does not grow in large clusters, but in small branches of from two or three to ten in a bunch. The vine growers of North Carolina instead of severing this grape from the vine, shake off the bunches as they ripen, into blankets, sheets, or other receptacles spread beneath to catch them. From the wild Texas Mustang grape a wine of that name is made, which distantly resembles dry port, or more nearly a heavy claret. The Mission grape, imported from California is highly valued throughout the West, where it has been lately introduced, as it contains a large quantity of saccharine matter which specially adapts it for wine making purposes. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, California, and even Virginia and Tennessee, are all wine growing States.

The best known California wine is the Angelica, made from the Mission grapes, which are sometimes dried two or three days in the sun after being gathered, and sometimes allowed to ferment an equal time, a sufficient quantity of brandy being then added to stop the fermentation. It resembles somewhat the Spanish sweet wines. The California Hock, Claret, Port, (sweet and dry,) Sherry and Muscatel, it is claimed, resemble the European wines after which they are named, but the similarity is by no means close. After these wines have gone through the fermentation process they are drawn off from the lees in the month of March and put into clean casks. The wine is racked off and the casks are changed as often as the wine gets clouded. Native wine producers state that some wines have their periodical fermentations, others become clear in eighteen months and remain so, but no wine is fit to bottle until it is eighteen months old.

In the Western States the vines are generally planted in the Spring, in rows from six to ten feet apart, and are commonly trained upon wire trellises five feet high. The European practice of Summer pruning has been to a great extent abandoned, as it is considered injurious to the American vine. Some American vine growers are of opinion that the vines should not be stripped of their leaves as in Europe, as the retention of the foliage promotes the growth and improves the flavor of the fruit.

A southern exposure is not always preferred here; a gentle slope with an eastern aspect is considered desirable.

The practice of irrigating the land has been almost given up in California.

The favorite manure for vines in the West is a compost of muck and slaughter house refuse. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the soil, which is generally underlaid with limestone, consists of black loam and clay. Limestone has a tendency to make rich, warm soils, but the land requires thorough underdrainage to render it suitable for the vine. Almost all the native wine sold in this market is sweet, the demand for the sweet varieties greatly exceeding that for the dry kinds. The sweet wines are made by the addition of sugar to dry ones, which require different quantities, according to their various degrees of acidity, and the amount of saccharine in the grape.

The vine in California has never been known to fail, nor is it subject to the same maladies as in other countries. The soil consists of granite, argillaceous schist, sand, gravel, calcareous and volcanic earths, with a large admixture of the oxide of iron. A long warm Summer affords plenty of light and heat, so that there is little necessity for a Southern exposure, and the fruit requires all the natural foliage to shelter it from the rays of the sun. Little manuring is practiced except the chipping up of the pruned wood and returning it to the soil to prevent its impoverishment. The grape ripens there in September, when the vintage begins, and generally lasts until the first of November. In Texas they commence to gather the grapes in July. The North Carolina vine-growers begin to pick about the middle of September and complete their labors by the first of October. In Ohio and other Western States and on the islands of Lake Erie the vintage usually commences about the middle of October.

The total number of vines and cuttings planted in California up to 1866, is estimated at about 30,000,000, and the wine interest in that State promises to exceed that of any other branch of agriculture. The total wine crop of 1866, was about 3,000,000 gallons. The Mission grape which is most extensively grown there is a large blue grape growing in large clusters, some of which have been known to weigh seven pounds. No soil in the Union is better adapted for the vine than that of California. Very little wine is made in the middle or New-England States, the seasons not being uniformly long enough to allow the fruit to mature sufficiently.

Kelley's Island, four miles from the southern shore of Lake Erie, and twelve miles from Sandusky and sixty miles from Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, has, with a soil of limestone clays, yielded in 1865 about 100,000 gallons of wine, made chiefly from the Catawba grape. A group of islands a few miles west of Kelley's Island are covered with vineyards, from which some of the best American wine is made.

It may be said in conclusion that in a country possessing such immense advantages of soil and climate for the cultivation of the grape, wine manufacture should be fostered and protected in every possible way by the Government, both general and local, as a branch of industry calculated not only to increase our material wealth, but to improve the sanitary condition and raise the physical standard of our people.

## STATE POLITICS.

Of Lee R. Sanborn, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District of Niagara County, the Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: "Mr. Sanborn is well known throughout the district as an intelligent, enterprising and upright man. He has long been the leading citizen of the hamlet that bears his name, has served the public as Justice of the Peace and Associate Justice. He is a true man in all respects, and as a legislator will act up to his own judgment of what is right."

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination for member of Assembly in Schenectady County, Mr. Levi A. Young says emphatically that he "will not buy his election."

Henry W. Davis has declined the Democratic nomination for member of Assembly in the Third District of Monroe County, saying that he has no political aspirations, and if he had any he should seek them otherwise than in striving to become a member of the Legislature of this State.

Sylvester W. Clemans, who was Chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, is the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in Warren County. The Democratic candidate is Dr. Godfrey R. Martine, a peace Democrat, who has twice been defeated for the same office.

Colonel E. A. Nash having declined the nomination, the Republican Committee of the Thirty-second Senatorial District have published an address, advising a united support of Allen D. Scott, although they complain that he was "irregularly and unfairly nominated by fillibustering politicians, who desired the accomplishment of their personal preferences rather than the good of our party." They add that recent assurances from trustworthy sources lead them to the conclusion that this nominee cannot be used for the personal aggrandizement of those who put him in nomination against the wishes of the Republicans of the district and their instructions to their regularly-named delegates.

Hon. Edward Haight, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly from the First District of Westchester County, composed of the towns of Yonkers, Westchester, West Farms and Morrisania, was formerly a member of Congress.

At a Convention in Utica of the Democrats of the First District of Oneida County, on Wednesday, it was resolved that the nomination of E. M. Brown was made under a misapprehension of facts, and was inexpedient. The vote was thereupon rescinded, and Thomas Jay Griffiths was placed in nomination. Mr. Griffiths was present and accepted the nomination.

James M. Allerton has declined the Republican nomination for member of Assembly in the Second District of Orange County, and Halstead Sweet has been nominated in his place.

Mrs. Margaret McQuaid has the honor of being the first female voter at a public election in the City of Newburg, she having voted at the special election held there on Tuesday on the water question. The Inspectors were satisfied that she is a taxpayer, and received her vote without question and without challenge.

Colonel Daniel Myers, the Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District of Erie County, has declined the nomination, and Charles B. Guthrie has been nominated in his place.

### A Whole Family Poisoned by Tea.

*From the Chicago Post, Oct. 27.*

A very singular case of poisoning came to light this morning, in the South Division, in which a whole family, consisting of a man, wife and ten children are the sufferers, and from which the former will probably not recover. The circumstances of the case, so far as learned, are these:

Mr. James Burgess, who lives at No. 39 Wentworth-avenue, and is a laborer in the Rock Island Railroad yard, purchased, last night, some green tea, which he took home, and from which tea for the family's supper was made. Mr. Burgess drank four cups, the wife one, while the children drank but little. Shortly after Mr. Burgess retired he was taken very sick, became insensible, and remains in that condition at present. Mrs. Burgess was taken so sick that she could not move, while the children were attacked with cramps and vomiting. This morning Mrs. Burgess was too ill to move, and but for an old lady's calling, the family might have died. However, an old lady who lived near went into Burgess' house and discovered the condition of affairs. She at once went after Dr. D. N. Tucker, who found the patients all laboring under symptoms of arsenic poison, and prescribed for their relief. Mrs. Burgess thinks that the tea was poisoned, and Dr. Tucker has taken some of it for analysis. The lady who discovered the family says she drank some of the tea, but felt no ill effects.

## IRON SHIPS.

**The First American Iron Sailing Vessel—Description of the Boat and Her Cost.**

Considerable attention has been attracted for two or three days past by a vessel lying at Pier No. 9 East River. It is the first iron sailing vessel built in this country, a bark of 680 tons register, 156 feet long, 31 9-12 feet beam and 18½ feet hold, called the *Iron Age*. It was construct- by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del., for Messrs. Tupper & Beattie, of this City, and is intended for the carrying trade to Europe and the East. It is said by its owners to have cost no more than a wooden vessel of the same capacity, and to be far more serviceable, on account of requiring much less repairing, lasting far longer and being insured at lower rates. The hull is constructed wholly of Pennsylvania iron, which is said to be the best in the world for the purpose, and the woodwork of the interior is of American oak and ash. The only imported material is that of the outfit of rigging, pumps, chains and anchors. A neater or handsomer piece of work is rarely to be seen, and it is claimed that it cannot be surpassed for workmanship in any part of the world.

The cost of this vessel at the ship yard in Wilmington is about $85 per ton for the hull and $15 per ton for the rigging and outfit, making a total cost of $100 per ton, while the cost of English vessels of corresponding size and quality is about $94 per ton. The largest item in this difference is in the cost of the outfit, which on account of the heavy duties is $15 a ton here, while in England it is only $8 or $9. Notwithstanding the high price of Pennsylvania iron, due to the heavy protective tariff on the importation of this metal, the cost of the hull differs hardly a dollar to the ton from the prices in English ship yards. Messrs. Tupper & Beattie first consulted several English and Scotch builders, and received offers from them, but found that they could not have their orders filled for several months, on account of the pressure of business, and so determined to try what could be done in this country. They are satisfied with the result, and claim to have demonstrated that the day of wooden ships is past. They do not believe the quality of the work can be equaled in any British establishment, and declare that if the duty on materials was removed, and our currency brought to a gold basis, we could defy all competition in the art of building iron vessels and obtain our full share of the carrying trade of the world. This belief is founded on the superiority of our iron for plating, it being serviceable, one-eighth of an inch less in thickness than the English metal, the greater skill and intelligence of our workmen, and a more perfect adaptation of machinery to the various processes required in this important branch of manufacture. There are but four or five establishments in this country adapted for the construction of such vessels; but it only needs certain measures of relief, for which these are anxiously looking, to start a growth of busy ship yards along our whole coast line that will support the immense commerce which ought to be the heritage of a country with such vast material resources as ours.

### Attempted Bank Robberies in New-England.

*From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Oct. 29.*

But a few weeks have elapsed since the attempt to rob the bank at Uxbridge was made, and the similar unsuccessful attempts at Stonington, Townsend, and other places, are still fresh in the minds of the public. Of the attempt upon the Windham County Bank at Brooklyn, Conn.—which we inadvertently located at Danielsonville in the brief account of yesterday—the following particulars are furnished:

A desperate, though unsuccessful, attempt was made to reach the valuables that were in a small safe inclosed within the vault. The building was entered by prying off the shutters of a window, and the door to the vault opened by pressing open the sides of the vault with powerful jack-screws. The efforts to break into the safe were undoubtedly continued until the burglars were warned of the danger of further efforts by the approach of morning. They secured nothing of value, although a box containing $10,000 was on a shelf, back of some books, easily accessible to them if they had known of its presence. Great anxiety was felt when the robbery was discovered, as persons in the vicinity had large deposits in the safe—some their all. The would-be robbers had injured the safe so much that the maker was summoned from Providence to assist in opening it, the officers of the bank being unable to do so. When the contents were found all safe, there was great rejoicing. A thousand dollars reward had been offered for the detection of the burglars. The Windham County Insurance Company had over $30,000 of unregistered bonds in the safe, and the whole amount the robbers would have reached, if successful, would have amounted to over $200,000.

In addition to the above, we clip the following from a Connecticut paper, showing that another unsuccessful attempt has been made on the Bank of Ansonia, Conn.:

"A desperate attempt was made by burglars on Thursday night to rob the bank in Ansonia. They secured an entrance to the bank, and got well at work on the vault lock, when something frightened them off, and they left in such haste that none of their tools were removed. The bank officers, at last accounts, had been unable to get the lock open, owing to the tampering it had met with."

### Ecclesiastical Trials—No Lawyers Admitted.

*From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Oct. 28.*

The trial of Rev. C. C. Tate, at Trinity Church, has its curious and almost funny phases, as well as its most serious characteristics. It was decided yesterday that lawyers should not be allowed to participate in the arguments or discussions. The Church Advocate thought they would confuse things, and that a lawyer's wrangle was not just the thing for the occasion and the place. This was pretty hard on the lawyers, but the heavy blow came with the announcement that the Court had decided that they could not speak even on legal questions. This was a stunner. There was Judge Otis, one of the best ecclesiastical lawyers in the United States, just ready to tear things to tatters, and Mr. Thomas Sparrow, of this city, aching to show up the case in its proper light, and Judge Jones prepared to drive the High Church business into littleness, and General Mitchell, desirous of clinching a point or two, but the decision spoiled everything. They fixed it, however. The advocates could speak and the lawyers could keep them straight. Rev. Dr. Thrall, in his argument for the respondent, had Judge Otis on one side and Mr. Sparrow on the other. He was full of points himself, but the two lawyers having nothing to do but to think, kept up his stock in a sort of inexhaustible way. If the Reverend Doctor wandered ever so little Otis was ready with a strong idea, or Sparrow with a vigorous stroke at the enemy.

In the same way Judge Jones and General Mitchell watched and directed the Church Advocate, and he not only spoke with his own force but with their knowledge also. While he was speaking Washburne, Otis, Thrall and Sparrow, counsel for Mr. Tate, were catching at points. Dr. Washburne was to reply, and he was receiving the benefit of the observations of the others. A bright idea would strike Sparrow, and he would dodge across to have Washburne stick a pin there. Otis would see a weak point, and he would slip up to suggest that Washburne hit heavy there. Thrall would discover a break in the line and show Washburne where he could "crush the thing at one blow."

And this jumping up and nervous whispering on the part of lawyers was so suggestive of concentrated mischief that the listener really expected the Advocate to say most anything and everything.

The Court evidently got more lawyer than it would have had, had all the legal gentlemen been allowed to speak.

### The Crew of the Hornet.

*From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Oct. 28.*

Forty-five of the crew of the *Cuba* left the city yesterday morning on the train for New-York, where they will be disbanded in accordance with the orders of the Cuban Junta. At the cars before departing, they gave three rousing cheers for the Commodore, and gave them with a will. The ship and other officers were also cheered. In faithfulness, loyalty and devotion to their officers these men have afforded a most striking example, and one which we seldom see equaled. Some eight or ten more of the men will be sent to New-York to-day by order of the Junta.

### The Bite of a Spider.

*From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Oct. 28.*

A friend of ours noticed a large and small spider in pursuit of a fly. The small one caught the fly and was carrying him off, when the large one attacked him, took possession of the fly and marched off. The little one crept up behind the large one, bit him on the leg, and ran away for dear life. Instantly the large spider commenced swelling and in five minutes was dead. Possibly the bite of a spider may not be dangerous to the human system, but it evidently affects one of the same species unfavorably.

### A Railroad War in California.

*From the Sacramento Union, Oct. 19.*

It seems that we are about to have a railroad war of greater or less dimensions in this city shortly, between the Central Pacific and California Pacific Railroads. As we are informed, the former company made an agreement verbally with the latter several months ago, promising to give it the privilege of coming into the city with its track at any point it chose to select, provided the said point was not at the foot of I-street, nor a block above the present Sacramento and Yolo bridge. This agreement they do not now appear willing to abide by, and the result is that the matter has been brought into Court. Last Thursday Judge McKune issued an order giving the California Pacific the immediate possession of so much of lot A, Slater's Addition, as is not occupied by any superstructure, upon the filling by said Company of a bond in the sum of $3,000. That day the bond was filed. The portion of the lot thus designated is a strip about eighteen feet wide, in the immediate vicinity of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge, running from Jibboom-street to the water's edge, and flanked on either side by frame buildings belonging to the Central Pacific Company, to which Company it also belonged, as does likewise all the river front between K-street and the Yolo bridge. On Saturday the Central Company graded the ground in front of this strip of land and the buildings adjoining it, and laid down a piece of track. Yesterday morning they set a gang of twenty or thirty men at work extending their wharf, which had previously terminated just below this strip of land, to a point above it. They have thus interfered in a two-fold manner with the California Pacific Company, in its possession of the property awarded it. George Cadwalader, attorney for the latter Company, yesterday notified the foreman of the gang of men employed by the Central, that he and his men were trespassing, and would be held responsible. Judge McKune, who had been on business in Yolo County, paid considerable attention on his return to the work that was being carried on, and made inquiries of the engineer of the California Pacific as to the effect the pile-driving by the Central's employes would have in retarding work upon the proposed bridge. The California Pacific Company have resolved, we are informed, to refrain from taking active steps in the premises until their petition for condemnation of other lands, the appointment of Commissioners, &c., shall be heard in the Sixth District Court next Monday. The action of the Central Pacific in obstructing the entrance of the other company into the city in this style excites considerable comment. Legal men say that the Central Company cannot prevent the condemnation of so much of their property as is necessary for the purposes of the other Company, any more than the widow who resided two or three years ago within a stone's throw of the land spoken of above, could save her property when the Central Company wanted it condemned for their uses. Nor can they expect any pay for the work which they have done and are now doing in defiance of the order of Judge McKune. There is one thing in which they are succeeding admirably, however—they are showing by their present action the injury the interests of the city would have suffered if this corporation had succeeded in getting possession of the balance of the river front, upon which it has looked with covetous eyes, and which some few Sacramentans have been in favor of donating to it.

### That Wonderful Meteor in Ohio.

The following are special dispatches to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 27.—A large and brilliant meteor passed over this city at 3 o'clock this morning. A large train of flame followed it, and it emitted a strong odor of sulphur.

Forest, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, the inhabitants of this place were startled from their sleep by the explosion of a meteor of great brilliancy, in the southwest part of the heavens. The explosion was of such force as to shake the firmest houses and shatter glass in the windows. There were three distinct explosions in quick succession. Persons who saw it say it resembled the head light of a locomotive, and was about the same size. It was seen about two minutes before the explosion.

Kenton, Harding County, Ohio, Oct. 27.—At 3 o'clock this morning the inhabitants of our village were suddenly startled from their slumbers by a terrific noise, accompanied by an oscillating movement of their beds, rattling of doors and windows, and a general shaking of buildings, causing many to rush out on the streets to ascertain the meaning of the strange phenomenon. The earth indications were distinctly felt by several persons who happened to be upon the streets at that early hour. A few minutes before the report, the northern sky was illuminated bright as day. The same sound, preceded by a vivid light, was noticed at several places in different directions from here. As yet, the unaccountable occurrence is wrapped in mystery.

### How a Good Samaritan, Who Keeps a Boarding House, Suffered.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 28.*

The proprietor of a boarding house in the eastern part of the city took a poor sick man off the street, day before yesterday, and gave him food and shelter, and provided him with medical attendance, for charity. Yesterday the illness culminated in a beautiful crop of small pox pustules, that broke out over the entire surface of the man's body, which so alarmed the host that he fled aghast, followed by his boarders, and caused a suspension of domestic operations in the household. In his trepidity the host applied in vain to the Health Officer, to the Mayor, and to the Cincinnati Hospital for an order to have the patient removed; but in the present condition of the Roh's Hill branch of the hospital, he could not be taken there, and the city has made no other provision for cases of contagious diseases. The man was nearly frantic with rage at the thought that he would be compelled to keep his unfortunate and frightful guest in his house; but there was positively no help for him, and after wasting the greater part of the day in fruitless efforts to have him removed was obliged to return to his plague-smitten home and face the difficulty as best he might.

### Exposure of the Tricks of Spiritual Mediums.

Last evening at the Everett Rooms Dr. W. T. Von Vleck gave an *exposé* of the manner in which so-called spiritual mediums perform the tricks by which they deceive the public into the belief that they, the mediums, are in actual communication with spirits.

After showing that he could produce the mysterious rappings of the Fox girls, which he explained was done by contraction of the muscles, Dr. Van Vleck entered a cabinet like that used by the Davenports, and, after having his hands bound securely, as it appeared, behind him, to a staple in the cabinet, he played on musical instruments, drank a glass of water placed on his lap, tied and untied a strip of cloth placed round his neck and finally cut himself loose from his bonds. A number of other tricks of a similar character were performed without a single failure and in quite as good style as the Davenports perform theirs.

Dr. Van Vleck's explanations of the *modus operandi* of these manifestations it would be impossible to give without practical illustrations. It must suffice to say that the doctor showed that sometimes by slipping his hands through the cords, and sometimes by slipping the cords up his arms, he was enabled to get his hands free, and that very few knots, however secure they may appear, are really so. As a proof of this knots made with great care by persons in the audience were slipped by Dr. Van Vleck with perfect ease.

To-night the doctor will explain, at the Everett Rooms, in Broadway, the manner in which the celebrated medium, Foster, performs his deceptions. All who have any lingering belief in spiritualism, so called, should go.

### The Association for the Advancement of Science and Art.

This organization held a meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, when Professor L. C. Loomis delivered a lecture on the "Preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances."

The lecturer, in an able address, which occupied about one hour in its delivery, contended that science and art had now so far advanced that animals slaughtered at Chicago or other points west could be delivered in New-York and Boston just about as fresh as when the meat was shipped, three thousand miles away. The same thing might be said in regard to vegetables. As to the supply of meat for this metropolis, it must come, he said, from the West, and mainly from the States of Texas, Missouri and Indiana. A way had been devised, he believed, of preserving the carcasses which had been slaughtered at the West, and conveyed thus, instead of the animals being brought on foot or in the cars. This is the first lecture of a course. Weekly lectures will be given by the Science and Art Association.

### Transmission of Election Returns.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued the following order:

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York, Oct. 30, 1869.

*To the Captains of Police*:

The Police telegraph instrument after sundown on Nov. 2d inst. will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one Station House and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from the Central Office.

You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your Precinct to your Station House without delay, thence to be sent immediately, by election districts, to the Central Office. You will obtain the canvass of each election district in full of the State ticket, as provided for by the blanks, but you will only transmit by telegraph the results on the offices of Secretary of State and Comptroller.

The Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Precincts will send their returns forthwith by special messenger, as successively received. The remaining stations will transmit by telegraph in like manner.

Direct the men who are engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the Station House, to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special messenger duly appointed to receive the same. Reporters will be furnished with returns at this office only.

No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every Station House, for the information of the residents in the vicinity.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Geo. W. Dilks, Inspector.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

**Last Day—Resume of the Results of the Exhibition—New and Curious Inventions.**

The Fair will close this evening; the closing address to be delivered at 8 o'clock by his Honor Mayor Hall. The exhibition, whether considered as to the variety and usefulness of the articles exhibited, or with regard to the numbers of visitors who have examined them, is beyond doubt the best exposition ever given under the auspices of the Institute. From time to time this journal has spoken of the prominent features of the exhibition, and has given the meed of praise where it was honestly due. What is to be particularly commended in this Fair is the fact that it gives the visitor a truer and better idea of the vastness of many American industries than can be obtained from the reading of any work or works on the subject, no matter how fully such may be written, nor how carefully compiled may be the statistics regarding the industrial forces and their results in our country. Very few persons, for instance, were aware of the extent to which the manufacture of woolen goods was carried on in the United States, and still fewer knew the excellence at which we have arrived in this particular, until the display made by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers attracted attention, and gave positive demonstration that there is no necessity for Americans to be longer dependent on Europeans for a supply of woolen fabrics; that, both as to quality and quantity, we can satisfy all the demands of our country. The exhibition demonstrates, also, that our silk culture and manufactures are increasing in a most promising ratio, and that not more than a decade of years will elapse before we may rightfully claim to be as independent of the silk weavers of Lyons and Spitalfields as we are to-day of the large woolen factors of Manchester and Brussels. In the matter of machinery driven either by steam or other power, this exhibition has proven not only that the inventive genius of our people is sufficient to cope with that of European nations, but that in many of the most useful appliances we exceed it. Wiard's steam boiler attachment, whereby explosion and consequent loss of life therefrom is rendered so exceedingly improbable that it may be said to rank among the impossibles; the Saulsbury boiler, saving both occupancy of space and consumption of fuel, while, at the same time, it increases by several per cent. the power of an engine; the Burleigh pneumatic drill, which has rendered the removal of rocky obstructions, no matter how gigantic, a matter of comparative ease, and lessened the time required for such removal by four-fifths; the Lyall positive loom, enabling us to weave fabrics six times as wide as were those turned out of our factories five years ago; the many and most useful articles that are now manufactured from paper, such as boats, panelings, table-tops, cornices, wainscotings, &c.—all these have been seen and examined, and have conveyed to us a better impression of American progress than could have been given by the most elaborate octavos devoted to an exposition of this subject. For this season, particularly, the efforts of the Institute are to be commended, and lead us to believe that the next annual exhibition in 1870, will add still more to the renown which this patriotic organization has so justly acquired.

The Fair is commendable, also, in another point of view. It has foreshadowed the coming revolution in motive power, and has told us that electricity is soon to take its rank among the most useful and every-day forces in the near future. Hitherto this agent has been regarded as capable of being made serviceable only as a news messenger, or as the means of indicating the passage of time, and for a very few other purposes, particularly those connected with the more abstract sciences. The Fair has convinced us that it can be made to obey the human will just as readily as steam is made to furnish propelling power to the engine, to drive the loom, or to send the drill into the very heart of the hardest granite rock. Thousands have seen the sewing machine operated by this invisible agent, and they all have proclaimed the success of the application. Here is opened up another view of the subject, and one which affects the sanitary condition of thousands of our people. Physicians inform us that numerous diseases, before unknown to them, now prevail among women, having their cause in the disturbance of the pelvic viscera, occasioned by operating the treadle in sewing machines. We might quote extracts from medical journals, and from the proceedings of medical societies, bearing on this subject, were it necessary and had we the space to do so. The fact, however, is admitted, and renders such supporting proof unnecessary. At the Fair we have seen a sewing machine worked by electric power, and that power put so completely under the will of the operator by the simplest mechanical contrivance, that the speed of the needle may be varied to any degree—speaking musically, from the *adagio lento* to the *allegro vivace*—or from the very slowest to the very fastest movement. Besides this, the labor which, under the treadle system, has to be performed by the operator, and the strain of which comes directly on the pelvic region, is altogether done away with, leaving the operator perfectly free to apply all her time and attention to guiding the work under the needle. Dr. Down, of the Redhill Asylum in London, recently read a paper regarding the detrimental action of the treadle machines upon the health of those who habitually use them. "At his hospital the patients who had been constantly employed in working sewing machines suffered from pallor, lassitude, pain in the back and leucorrhea. Some of them were conscious of the injury they were receiving, from observations of their own symptoms, and abandoned an occupation so manifestly detrimental." Besides the application of electric power to the sewing machine, it has been used as the nestor for working a force pump, and has been seen in both these uses at the Fair. The contrivance by which this power is brought out consists in a series of magnets, placed at angles successively around the periphery of a circle, and around these revolves an armature of steel, which, by the constant play of propulsive and attractive electric force, is kept circularly in motion, and thus furnishes the power required. In order to avoid any unpleasant odor from the magnetic battery bi-chromate of potash is used, instead of nitric acid, in generating the electric fluid. The inventor of this electric engine is one of our own citizens, Professor Gaume, of Gaume, Basted & Co., Broadway. New-York may therefore justly claim the credit of having among her people another of the scientific inventors whose fame and reputation have already made her so famous, both in this country and in the Old World. Mr. H. C. Covert, the agent for this invention, will exhibit it at the Virginia State Fair, which opens at Richmond on Tuesday next. The machine he had at the Rink is the first one that was ever exhibited for public inspection, and it has received the hearty commendation of every electritian or other expert who examined it.

Among the other new, curious and most useful inventions is Stackpole's broom sewing-machine, an apparatus by which a broome may be securely sewed in ten seconds, or, in other words, by means of it the work of ten men may be carried on by one. This is the only mechanism ever devised for this particular character of work, and must tend to increase, almost incredibly, the productive power of our broom factories, which now number throughout the country nearly three thousand. Upward of 20,000,000 brooms are now manufactured in the United States; for, in addition to our home requirements, for 7,000,000 families, we supply all Mexico and the Central and South American States. One manufacturer alone uses a ton of broom corn per day. The machine we speak of will press, sew and bind the broom automatically and perfectly, better than can be done by hand, and in one tenth the time, while owing to the elasticity of the stitch, the fibre of the broom is not cut at the seam, as is frequently the case when it is sewed by hand. It is also easy to operate and easily managed, and may be readily adapted either to steam or hand power. Judging from the orders received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Cortlandt-street, it is safe to say that this invention is bound to become of universal use in all the broome factories of the country.

The Excelsior Manufacturing Company have brought the manufacture of machine twist and sewings to a degree of perfection that is almost incredible, and the exhibit of their goods is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The length, stamped on every package, is warranted, the strength unrivaled, and the sizes are exact and uniform. The dye is given to the threads in such a manner as not to impair the quality of the material. This Company has made an innovation in the trade by discarding the standard of weight and adopting that of length as the only true one, by which means the purchaser is assured of getting all that the package professes to contain, an innovation, by-the-bye, that is both just and proper, when we consider that pure silk twist is worth one-third more than its weight in silver. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. are the sole agents of this Company in New-York.

Mr. Crimmins, Superintendent of the Third-avenue Railroad, exhibits a new device for street lamps, which has great advantages over the style of lamp now in use. It consists of a burner somewhat similar to the Argand, but having the perforations for the gas jets at direct right angles with the burner, or horizontally, thus wasting none of the emitted light, as is now the case with the perpendicular jet, which sends a great bulk of the flame into the upper portion of the lamp, where the rays are not refracted or made serviceable. In Mr. Crimmins' invention there is a corrugated reflector, placed at the four sides of the joint which divides the upper from the lower glass work of the lamp. This four-sided reflection extends from the joint downward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and thus not only prevents the rays of light from going to almost absolute waste in the upper part of the lamp, but compels them to a uniformity at the four cardinal points. The light from one of these lamps is estimated to be five times the strength of that which emanates from the ordinary street lamp. In addition to this it increases the combustion, and thus prevents any escape of unutilized gas. The expense incident to the usual glass plating above the horizontal upper joint in the common street lamp is also obviated, while the whole affair is made far more serviceable and the general appearance of the lamp is bettered. Two of these lamps are placed at the end of the platform bridge leading from the Third-avenue sidewalk to the entrance of the Rink, and the new invention may be seen to-night in practical operation.

These and many other devices of importance and usefulness heretofore noticed, are on exhibition, and may be examined to-day. We again remind our readers that the Fair closes at 11 o'clock to-night. Mayor Hall will deliver the closing address.

FATHER HYACINTHE AT THE FAIR.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance at the Fair yesterday, drawn thither probably by the fact that this is to be the last day of the exhibition, and by the announcement that Hon. John A. Logan would be present. General Logan failed, however, to put in an appearance, but the assemblage were partly compensated for his absence by the presence of the renowned preacher, Father Hyacinthe. With him were a lady interpreter and a number of ladies and gentlemen who accompanied him during the visit. The good Father was the centre of an admiring group of spectators. He closely inspected many of the articles on exhibition, and had the pleasure of receiving a weekly paper printed at the Fair, which contained a full account of his gastronomic feat on Friday week.

## PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

**A Man Fatally Wounded by a Deputy Sheriff—A Political Dispute the Origin of the Quarrel—Arrest of the Assailant.**

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Thomas Jackson, residing at the corner of Morris and Washington streets, became involved in a quarrel with Archibald Douglas, of No. 33 Greenwich-street, in the liquor saloon of Thos. Branagan, at No. 2 Washington-street, over a matter of political manœuvring in the First Ward. Both men became much excited, and indulged in abusive language, Jackson finally drawing a pistol and firing a pistol at Douglas, the missile entering the back of the head and penetrating to the brain.

The noise of the disturbance attracted the attention of the officer on that post, and also those officers attached to the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. They all repaired to the scene, and were joined by detective Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arrested Jackson, and escorted him to the Station House in Cortlandt-street. The wounded man was also removed to the Police Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Andrews, who pronounced the wound a fatal one. Despite this fact, Douglas maintained considerable animation, and moved about with little apparent difficulty. He seemed to realize his critical condition, although his friends endeavored to mislead him regarding his real condition. He was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Jackson was, during the afternoon, arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, who remanded the prisoner to await the result of the wound inflicted by him. Jackson has been for some time an officer of the Court of General Sessions, being a Deputy Sheriff to Sheriff O'Brien. He has hitherto achieved an unenviable reputation for rowdyism and brutality, having, only a few months ago, assaulted an officer attached to the Twenty-fifth Precinct, and bitten off a portion of his ear. He has been under arrest several times for street assaults, but through the connivance of those in authority has always succeeded in escaping punishment, not even losing his place in the Court. About a year ago Jackson came into public notice by permitting two notorious and convicted criminals to escape from his custody while on their way from the dock to the prison. So cleverly did he manage this affair that he did not experience any serious result, a mild reprimand being his only penalty. Whether his usual luck will enable him to tide over the present trouble remains to be seen.

The wounded man Douglas is a bill poster and an active local politician, and was hard at work against the influences of Tammany. He also belongs to the rowdy class and is rather unfavorably reported upon by the Police.

Coroner Flynn took the *ante-mortem* statement of the wounded man, who expressed a belief that he would survive his wound. Douglas made the following statement:

"To-day, Oct. 29, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, I was in the barroom of Thomas Branagan, corner of Battery-place and Washington-street. There were several of my friends in the place with me. Some dispute concerning politics arose, and I went outside and met Thomas Jackson on the corner. I spoke to him, and we then went inside the saloon together. I had no dispute with Jackson, nor did I hear him disputing with any person in the barroom. He (Jackson) followed me in and came close behind me with a pistol, and shot me in the back of the head. I cannot say why he shot me."

The jury rendered a verdict against Jackson. The prisoner was permitted an unusual liberty—to make a statement regarding the occurrence. He said:

"I met Archibald Douglas; I and he had some dispute about politics; I told him that he had better not meddle in politics, as he had a billet outside. At this Mr. Thomas Cody and James Leary came up and took part in the dispute; we called each other liars, &c.; Cody and I struck at each other; Leary also struck us; the whole three then tackled me on the sidewalk, and in self-defence I fired my pistol."

### French Benevolent Society.

The French Benevolent Society of New-York held it annual meeting at Delmonico's, last evening, for the purpose of electing their officers and listening to the annual report. The report of the Committee of Administration for the past year was read by Mr. Astoin, President of the Society since the death of M. S. R. Reynal. By the report the financial condition of the Society is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance from previous accounts | $3,690 79 |
| Interest from different investments | 1,233 75 |
| Subscriptions of 548 members | 4,017 60 |
| Proceeds from the dramatic representation of Dec. 17, 1868 | 2,579 32 |
| Total | $11,521 46 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assistance rendered in money | $3,267 31 |
| Thirty-one thousand pounds of bread | 1,778 00 |
| Forty-nine tons of coal | 489 87 |
| Medicines | 157 04 |
| Printing | 264 22 |
| Expenses of the office | 37 75 |
| Rent | 390 00 |
| Balance on hand this day | 5,137 27 |
| Total | $11,521 46 |

RESOURCES OF THE SOCIETY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Seven mortgages | $17,600 00 |
| On deposit in the bank | 1,702 39 |
| In the treasury | 5,137 27 |
| Total | $23,439 66 |

During the year assistance was accorded to 542 persons, of whom 72 were heads of families; 52 persons were enabled to return to their homes. The report goes on to say that the expenses this year have been less than last, and the subscriptions have been more numerous than last year, but still the subscribers and subscriptions do not keep pace with the steady increase in the French population. The loss of the President was feelingly alluded to, thanks were tendered to the lawyers, doctors, the French Press and to Mr. Delmonico for assistance rendered in one way or another during the year, and finally lively hopes for the future reunion of all Frenchmen in this country in one family, were expressed.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for 1869-70 with the following result:

President—M. Coudert.
Vice-Presidents—M. Duchouchois, M. Arnaud, M. de Louert.
Secretary—M. Francois.
Treasurer—M. Brossard.

The election was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Charlier, and a Visiting Committee of twenty-four members was appointed.

### Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Roosevelt Hospital.

The corner-stone of the new hospital founded by the munificent bequest of James H. Roosevelt, was laid yesterday. A prayer was offered by Rev. Thos. De Witt, an address delivered by Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, and the ceremony of placing the stone was performed by Dr. Edward Delafield, who is to be the President of the institution. Beneath the stone were placed various reports, catalogues and other documents, and the names of the trustees, officers, Committees, architect, builders, &c.

Mr. Roosevelt died in November, 1863, leaving a property amounting at that time to about $1,000,000 to found a hospital where the sick and suffering were to be cared for free of expense, without distinction of race, religion or other differences. The site purchased by the trustees occupies the entire block between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and Ninth and Tenth avenues, and the buildings are to consist of four pavilions fronting on Fifty-ninth-street, and a central building for the administrative department, with a mortuary building in the rear.

constructed under the direction of Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, the architect, and a building committee consisting of EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D.; GEO. T. TRIMBLE, Esq., and ADRIAN H. MULLER, Esq. The plan includes all the improvements and appliances which a thorough examination into similar institutions in this country and Europe has suggested. Each of the four pavilions will be 170 feet long by 30 feet wide. Each ward will be 98 feet long and 30 feet wide, and will accommodate twenty-eight patients. The first pavilion, it is expected, will be ready for occupation in one year, and the whole institution will probably be completed in about four years.

## FLANKING HELL GATE.

### The Proposed Canal Through Astoria—Objections to the Project.

The proposition to relieve Hell Gate by cutting a canal through Astoria, which has been suggested by various parties at different times, has been taken up by the late engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mr. VANDERBILT. He has matured a plan by which such a canal could be constructed for less money and in less time than would be required for the removal of the rocks in Hell Gate channel. The canal would be 2,000 feet in length, 600 in breadth and 34 in depth. Through this cut vessels of all sizes could pass uninterruptedly night and day. The estimated cost of its construction is $3,000,000. This plan appears feasible, and is approved by several engineers and pilots.

But while such a canal might greatly facilitate navigation in that quarter, Government engineers believe that Hell Gate would still have to be cleared out. When the rocks are once removed from that channel a great dock system can be created along the extended shore line on both sides of the river, which the canal would afford no room for. This wharf line would become of immense value, wholly compensating for the cost of removing the rocks. In addition, the first estimates of the sum needed for Hell Gate have been found to be greatly exaggerated, and it is now believed that the channel could be thoroughly cleared for the same sum that the building of the canal would require.

### New-York City Mission.

The City Mission held its last monthly meeting in the St. James' Lutheran Church, Fifteenth-street. Several of the missionaries narrated facts connected with their labors in tenement houses and among sailors and emigrants, and among all classes and conditions of men. In one mission station, 150 names had been added to the temperance roll within a short time, and many hard cases had been raised from the gutter to self-support, and many wretched homes had been made happy. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, briefly reviewed the rise and progress of the charitable enterprises of the City, and gave a general account of the churches and missions and the statistical results of the City Mission to the present time. Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, spoke of the City Mission as including all denominations, and urged upon all Christians their personal responsibility in laboring for the salvation of the City, and gave some account of the human element in the population and the missionary efforts necessary to be put forth. Rev. Dr. WIDEKIND, pastor of the church, said: "I sincerely rejoice that the City Mission has visited us this evening, and that they have so greatly encouraged us in the mission work we have just undertaken in an important part of this missionary field. The City Mission is working for us and with us, and let us give to their enterprise new energy, liberality and zeal." Among the figures in the tabular statement of the month's operation we note as follows: Eight missions, five Sunday Schools, one reading room, five temperance societies, eight German services, 38 missionaries, 8,753 missionary visits, 144 prayer meetings, 130 sermons, 100,000 tracts and papers given, 140 families and 400 persons aided, and $170 expended in cash in relieving the worthy, besides donations of clothing and food, &c.

### Sons of Temperance Annual Meeting.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of Eastern New-York, resumed its session at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, Thursday, at 9 A. M., G. W. Patriarch EDWARD CRUMMEY, of Poughkeepsie, presiding.

The following-named officers were elected; G. W. Patriarch, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., of New-York; G. W. Associate, W. J. Groo, of Middletown; Grand Scribe, E. H. Hopkins, of New-York; Grand Treasurer, A. P. Higgins, of New-York; Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Farr, of Albany; Grand Conductor, Andrew Stevenson, of New-York.

The question relating to the powers and privileges of District Deputies being the special order, was first taken up, eliciting considerable discussion. After some alteration it was finally disposed of by a reference of the whole matter to the Grand Officers, with power.

The newly-elected officers were then installed with the usual ceremonies. Addresses were made by the retiring G. W. Patriarch, and the new incumbent, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr. The retiring officers received a unanimous vote of thanks in recognition of their faithful services. Representatives to the National Division were elected, and Mr. HENRY DONNE, of New-York, was chosen as Assistant Grand Scribe.

E. Z. C. JUDSON ("Ned Buntline") offered a resolution to change the name of the order to "Sons and Daughters of Temperance," which was negatived. After the appointment of Messrs. S. D. FOOT and ALEX. CAMPBELL as trustees of the "Sands Monument," a motion to adjourn prevailed, whereupon the session was formally closed.

Thus closed one of the most important and by far the most largely-attended session of this Grand Division.

### The Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Mall, at the Park, this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Central Park March.
1. Overture, "Die Flucht nac der Schweiz" .. Kucken
2. March, "Brothers Rock" .. Dodworth
3. Waltz, "Dream on the Ocean" .. Gungl

PART II.

4. Irish Medley March .. Anon.
5. Quadrille, "Macbeth" .. Herzog
6. Air from "Czar and Zimmerman" .. Lortzing
7. March "Strum" .. Piefke

PART III.

8. Overture, "Semiramide" .. Rossini
9. March, "Zubelamus" .. Faust
10. Waltz, "Songs of the Thames" .. Kuhner
11. Galop, "Flick-Flock" .. Hertel

Home Thoughts.

### A Confidence Game.

About 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, a man claiming to represent JAMES DONALD & Co, of Toncust Hill Oil Works, entered the office of VERMILYE & Co., and expressed his desire to open an account with them, at the same time presenting a check on the Chatham Bank, corner of John-street and Broadway, and also a draft on Albany for $1,350. VERMILYE & Co. gave the man a pass book, in which he was credited with a deposit of $4,000, at the same time sending the check to the Chatham Bank where it was immediately pronounced worthless. The *chevalier d'industrie* discovering that he was about being caught, cleared out, taking with him the pass book. The public are cautioned by VERMILYE & Co., against advancing any money on the pass book, as the certificate therein was obtained by fraud.

### Children's Aid Society.

The monthly meeting of the trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held at the rooms of the Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, on Wednesday evening, HORATIO ALLEN, Esq., in the chair. The work of the Society has been going on prosperously. During the previous month 122 boys, 79 girls, 18 women and 15 men were provided with homes and employment. The average attendance at the industrial schools was 1,679; that at the lodging houses 313, and 9,349 lodgings and 10,281 meals were furnished during the month. There had been an average attendance of about 100 at the Cottage-place and First Ward Reading Rooms, and an increasing interest in the other reading rooms of the Society.

### Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs assembled yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and concluded their investigations in this City. Only one witness was examined, whose testimony was unimportant, after which the Committee adjourned, to meet at Washington on Thursday, the 4th of November. There they will take the testimony of General MCMAHON, Mr. WORTHINGTON, Ex-Minister to the Argentine Republic, and Mr. J. WATSON WEBB, Ex-Minister to Brazil.

### Exhumation of Human Remains at Carmine-street Cemetery.

The workmen employed at the excavations in the Carmine-street Cemetery are progressing rapidly with their work. Since the commencement of the present operations 160 boxes have been filled with the *débris* of human remains, and it is calculated that this represents 1,000 bodies. During the course of Thursday a private vault became exposed; upon entering it four coffins were found, and to-day another has been discovered, which will be opened to-morrow.

### Regulation Respecting Appointments in the Custom House.

The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted a rule not to have any two members of the same family appointed to office in his Department at Washington. He has suggested that this regulation be carried out in the sub-departments in other places, and it is understood the Collector of this Port is acting upon it in the Custom House. There are not more than half a dozen "relatives" now in all its divisions, and these are soon to be replaced by others of a different "kin." The Post Office is not troubled with family connections.

### Chess Tournament at the Brooklyn Chess Club.

This society of amateurs of the noble game of Chess has recently commenced a handicap tournament in which not only the strongest players, but also several of the second and third-class players take a part. In this contest the honor of victory is the main object, the prize striven for being a minor consideration. Already sixteen combatants have entered the lists, and for a few days more other members of the Club will be admitted. Upward of forty games have been played up to the present time, and 240 games in all (exclusive of drawn games) will have to be contested, with the present number of players, to bring the tourney to its legitimate conclusion. In the first class of players are Messrs. BRENZINGER, GILBERG, F. PERRIN, MERIAN, MUNOZ, KING, WHITE and THOMPSON; the second class is composed of players who can contend with the first at the trifling odds of pawn and move. The third class is composed of those who receive a knight from the first and pawn and move from the second. A record of the games is kept, which lends an additional interest to the proceedings, and many fine specimens of chess play have been the result.

The score of the most prominent players in this contest at present is as follows:

| Players. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|
| Brenzinger | 10 | 0 |
| Chadwick | 7 | 2 |
| Perrin | 7 | 2 |
| Gilberg | 4 | 2 |
| Merian | 6 | 3 |
| Munoz | 2 | 1 |

Of course many changes in the relative position of the combatants before the close of the tourney may be expected.

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—OCT. 29.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Houghton *vs.* Brady; motion for receiver denied.

Moody *vs.* Fisk et al.; motion granted and cause restored to the calendar on payment of costs of inquest, and $5 costs of motion to abide the event.

Caradine *vs.* Caradine; order granted.

Towers *vs.* Heath; this order should not be made without notice to the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 29.

*By Judge C. L. Monell.*

August Rolker et al. *vs.* Great Western Insurance Company; amendments Nos. 24 and 32 inclusive, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47 to 51 inclusive disallowed; all others allowed; papers filed.

*By Judge Samuel Jones.*

Benjamin F. Stevens *vs.* Manly Howe et al.; extra allowance of $1,500 granted.

Eliza A. Titus et al. *vs.* Anna J. D. Burnett; motion granted.

Daniel S. Riddle *vs.* Francis Schneider; motion granted and T. Easton Bennett appointed Receiver.

William Hermon *vs.* John Koch; motion granted on payment of $30 costs within ten days, otherwise denied with $10 costs.

William S. Pike *vs.* The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted and commission issued.

Seymour N. Marsh *vs.* William Shummin; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Thomas Fitzgerald *vs.* William Zingon et al; motion granted without costs.

William R. Romaine *vs.* John Prentice and others; motion granted.

Patrick Carelle *vs.* William M. Hastings et al.; motion granted and default opened on payment of $40 costs within ten days, otherwise denied with $10 costs.

Sydney H. Carr *vs.* Simon Lightbone; motion granted without costs.

Philip F. Pistor, Sr., &c., *vs.* Thomas Jeremiah and others; motion granted without costs.

Michael H. Macher *vs.* Philip Levy; motion granted and stay vacated.

Edwin Bolitho *vs.* Sarah Lewis; motion granted.

Halsey Fitch and others *vs.* B. F. Ballard; motion granted without costs.

The Nassau Bank *vs.* William Youngblood and others; motion granted.

John H. Roberts *vs.* James M. Walker; warrant of arrest set aside and vacated, with $10 costs, to defendant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 177.—*The Steamer Carroll, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, claimants,* vs. *Green.*—The argument in this case was concluded.

No. 178.—*Drakely & Fenton, Plaintiffs in Error,* vs. *Gregg and Hughes.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The main question in the cause is the right of the plaintiffs in error, to the defendants below, to a lien for their general balance, as commission merchants, on the proceeds of two consignments to them at Baltimore of pork, ham and shoulders, made at Chicago, by the firm of McCabe & Co., who had the equitable interest therein, without the knowledge, as claimed, of the holders of the legal title—the defendants in error. The assent of the latter appears to have been given to the first shipment, when informed of it, and they received the proceeds on the drafts of the consignors to their order. The last consignment was without their knowledge, under circumstance making them distrustful, and they thereupon notified the consignees to make no further advances to the consignors, then claiming to be virtually and legally the owners of both consignments. They afterward obtained from the consignors, McCabe & Co., an order which was accepted by the consignees, the plaintiffs in error, requiring them to place the proceeds of all the property to their credit. After this they dealt with the two consignments as owners, substituting themselves in the place of the original consignors. The defendants in error had advanced to McCabe & Co. large sums of money to enable them to carry on business as factors, and, in accordance with the usual custom in Chicago, held warehouse receipts covering the pork product in store, the intent and effect of which, as claimed, was to vest in them the absolute legal ownership of the property until the advances were paid. Nearly $70,000 of such advances were still due at the time of trial. Being thus the legal owners, as alleged, and having by an understanding claimed between themselves and McCabe & Co., the entire control of the property, they had been shipping it to New-York in their own names, for sale on their own account, and crediting McCabe & Co. with the net proceeds. But in this instance, it is asserted, McCabe & Co. made a private arrangement with the plaintiffs in error, by which they agreed to make advances at certain rates upon so much of the property as might be consigned to them.

Upon final settlement, the defendants in error repudiated the terms agreed upon between the plaintiffs in error and McCabe & Co., claiming that they were not bound by the rates stipulated, but that the plaintiffs in error were bound by their instructions after agreeing to deal with them as the owners in place of McCabe & Co. Suit was brought to recover the proceeds of sale, and the plaintiffs in error resisted, setting up a lien under the orignal consignment for advances to McCabe & Co., for which, they asserted, the property was liable.

The Court instructed the Jury that if they found that at the time the property was shipped to, received and sold by the plaintiffs in error the defendants in error held the legal title thereto by virtue of the warehouse receipts held by them, then the defendants in error were entitled to recover; and further charged that the facts upon which the above instructions were founded being admitted, they must find for the plaintiffs (defendants in error.) The plaintiffs in error contend here that the defendants in error were substituted as principals, adopting what had been done by McCabe & Co., and that this establishment of the relation of principal and factor between the two firms was of itself a sufficient consideration for an undertaking on the part of the defendants in error to comply with the terms on which, by agreement, that relation was to exist. It is clear that one who adopts a contract in relation to his property, which had been entered into by another, accepts the original consideration of the contract as a sufficient consideration for his adoption of it. It is submitted that the Court below erred in submitting the case to the jury upon the simple question of legal title with the defendants in error and notice of the title to the plaintiffs in error, and that the Court should either have itself construed the agreement between the parties as appearing in the documentary evidence, or, more properly, under the circumstances of the case, have submitted to the jury as the appropriate tribunal to find from the evidence what was the true agreement between the parties.

The defendants in error contend that the doctrine of lien applies only where the deposit of the goods is in the nature of a pledge, and does not apply where it is made for a special purpose. Nor does any lien arise for antecedent debts of the principal by reason of the subsequent creation of the relation of principal and factor. The property on which the lien is sought to be fixed must not only belong to the party from whom the debt is due to the factor, but it must come to his hands as the agent of that party. And when the party is not acting in this capacity of general factor, but only in regard to a special consignment on adventure, he has no lien for a general balance. It is insisted that the title of the defendant in error was not derived from any agreement of or with the plaintiffs in error, or from anything which occurred after the property came into the hands of the plaintiffs in error, but from the warehouse receipts which vested the title in them before the property left Chicago. And even if McQuade & Co. had received an advance on the property before the plaintiffs in error became aware of the title of the defendants in error, it would not have bound the latter. The plaintiffs in error were informed of the rightful title before the property reached them, and they are not therefore entitled to deduct from the proceeds a general balance due by McCabe & Co. for advances under the original consignment. The property being theirs could not cease to be such, or become subject to a lien in favor of any one else, except by some contract of their own, founded upon a sufficient consideration, of which there is no pretence.

J. H. B. Latrobe and J. N. Steele for plaintiffs in error; S. T. Wallis and J. H. Thomas for defendants in error.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 29.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

THE BALDWIN WILL CASE.

This was an application made by Henry Morrison, Esq., as counsel for Henry A. Root, to Judge CARDOZO, for an order directing that he (Root) be required to show cause before the General Term of the Court why he should not be stricken from the rolls as an attorney, if from the papers any doubt should exist as to his having acted with perfect professional propriety in relation to the suit settled by his advise between Cecilia Wood and the executors of the estate of Mr. Baldwin. Judge CARDOZO denied the motion, at the same time expressing the opinion that while no doubts arose in his mind as to the good faith of Mr. Root, he was equally without doubt as to his duty to deny the motion at present, inasmuch as it would necessarily prejudge the case on the merits. The following is the petition of Mr. Root on which the motion was made:

*To Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:*

The petition of Henry A. Root respectfully represents as follows:

That he is an attorney and counsellor of this Court and practices his profession in the City of New-York. That in the month of October, 1869, a motion was made before your Honor in an action brought by George G. Sampson and William F. Romer, as executors of the last will and testament of John H. Baldwin, deceased, against Cecilia F. Wood, for an injunction restraining her from prosecuting any claims against said estate or from contesting the probate of the will of said deceased. That on the argument of said motion papers were read by the attorneys of the said Cecilia, in which your petitioner was charged with having committed a forgery in signing the name of the said Cecilia to an answer in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York; with having been in collusion with her opponents therein, and with having conspired against her interests, and with acting in fraud while your petitioner was her counsel.

That your petitioner was not a party to such action, and could not defend himself against such charges. That said charges were of so gross a character that, if believed by any one, they will impair the character and standing of your petitioner, and injure his business. That if such charges are true your petitioner is an unfit person to practice the profession of the law, and should be stricken from the rolls of this honorable Court. If they are false, as your petitioner avers them to be, then he should be vindicated. Your petitioner respectfully represents that he has no adequate way in which he can vindicate himself against the said charges, unless your Honor affords him an opportunity to do so. To the end, therefore, that your petitioner may have such opportunity, he respectfully requests that if after considering all the evidence on which said charges were made your Honor is of the opinion that there is any truth whatever in them, that your Honor would cause an order to be entered requiring your petitioner to show cause, at the next General Term of this honorable Court, why his name should not be stricken from the rolls of its attorneys and counsellors. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

HENRY A. ROOT.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Sutherland, J.*

ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

*Wood* vs. *Lefferts.*—In this case, which was an action for a breach of contract, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,019 99. The claim was that an agreement was entered into between the parties, whereby the defendant agreed to deliver to the plaintiff all the "dross" taken from his baths which was unfit for galvanizing purposes. The contract was to continue throughout the year 1864. For the first three months of that year, it seems that the defendant did deliver "dross" in pursuance of his contract, but afterward there was some misunderstanding between the parties, and the defendant failed to deliver. During the trial the question was raised as to whether the "dross" taken from defendant's baths did or did not correspond with the terms of the contract.

The verdict of the jury being as stated, counsel for the defence moved for a new trial, the case to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. An allowance of five per cent. on the verdict was granted on plaintiff's motion.

For plaintiff, Mr. Field; for defendant, Mr. Luther R. Marsh.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 29, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.. 119 | 100 West. U. Tel.b.c.c | 37 |
| 3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.. 117 | 100 Bos. W. P...bet. c | 14 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3 .. 115⅜ | 100 Bruns. C. L. | 9⅛ |
| 70,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.. 115⅞ | 25 Adams Ex. | 55 |
| 9,000 do........c 115⅜ | 100 Wells-Fargo, Ex. | 20 |
| 10,000 do........s3 115⅜ | 25 U. S. Ex. | 57 |
| 35,000 do........b3 116 | 100 do. | 57⅛ |
| 25,000 do........s3 117⅞ | 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 190⅛ |
| 5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.c 107⅝ | 300 do. | 190⅜ |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.... 107⅜ | 100 do.........b3 | 190⅛ |
| 5,000 do. .. 107⅞ | 100 do.........b3 | 191 |
| 3,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.. 53½ | 200 do. | 190⅝ |
| 1,000 do. .. 53 | 100 Erie | 30 |
| 1,000 Tenn.S.6s.ex c. 61⅛ | 400 Hudson R. | 174 |
| 3,000 Vir. St. 6s, new. 52½ | 100 do. | 173¾ |
| 1,000 Ga. St. 7s .. 91 | 600 Harlem | 142 |
| 1,000 N. C. St. 6s .. 47 | 200 do. | 141⅞ |
| 10,000 N. Car. 6s., n... 38¾ | 200 do........s60 | 141 |
| 8,000 do. .. 38⅝ | 200 do........s60 | 140⅛ |
| 1,000 do. .. 38¾ | 300 Reading | 96⅛ |
| 11,000 do. .. 38 | 200 do.........s30 | 96⅛ |
| 125,000 do..spec. tax 40 | 100 Ill. Cen. | 139 |
| 5,000 do. .. 40⅛ | 500 L. S. & M. S. | 91⅛ |
| 5,000 do. .. 40⅜ | 100 do.........b3 | 91⅛ |
| 13,000 do. .. 40 | 500 Cleve. & Pitts. | 86⅛ |
| 10,000 do.........b30 40 | 100 Chi. & N. W. s60. | 69⅛ |
| 10,000 Mo. State 6s.... 87½ | 600 do. | 70 |
| 9,000 do. .. 87⅜ | 200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 83¾ |
| 1,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds .. 92 | 100 Chi. & R. I. | 104 |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ex. .. 88 | 200 do. | 103⅞ |
| 2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 84½ | 200 do. | 103⅞ |
| 3,000 P.,F.W.& C.3d. 90 | 10 do. | 104⅛ |
| 1,000 M.&St.P.8s,1st. 100½ | 20 do. | 104⅛ |
| 2,000 Mil. & St.P. 1st 87½ | 400 Mil. & St. Paul | 67⅛ |
| 110,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M .. 76 | 200 do.........b30 | 67⅞ |
| 8,000 do. .. 75½ | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 79⅛ |
| 2,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds .. 93 | 200 do........s60 | 79⅛ |
| 5,000 Lake S. Div.B's 83 | 200 do. | 79⅛ |
| 2,000 St.L., J.&C.1st. 87½ | 300 Tol., W. & W. | 64 |
| 4,000 Mor. & Essex Const'n bds .. 87 | 10 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar. | 85⅛ |
| 3,000 Buffalo & St. Line Bonds .. 86 | 50 do. | 85⅛ |
| 100 Canton.........b60 53⅛ | 30 do. | 85⅛ |
| 100 Quick. M. Co. .. 13⅛ | 100 Ohio & Miss. | 28⅛ |
| 30 Pacific Mail .. 59 | 100 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c. | 70 |
| 100 do........s10 58⅛ | 50 N. J. Cen. | 95 |
| 100 do. .. 58⅛ | 100 do. | 94⅛ |
| | 50 do. | 94⅛ |
| | 100 do........s60 | 94⅛ |
| | 100 do........s30 | 94½ |
| | 100 H. & St. Jos. | 109 |
| | 30 N. Y. & N. H. | 140 |
| | 100 Col.,C. & I. C. R. | 25 |

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C... 119 | $225,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'67 115⅜ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 112⅞ | 60,000 do.........b3 116 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 119⅛ | 75,000 do.........s3 115⅞ |
| 6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.. 118 | 11,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67. 116 |
| 13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new .. 115⅞ | 5,000 U.S.5s.10-40 C.. 107⅛ |
| 30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.... 107⅜ | 1,000 do. .. 107⅛ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $22,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n. 53 | 100 Mariposa Pf. .. 16⅛ |
| 10,000 do. .. 53⅛ | 300 Pacific Mail .. 58⅞ |
| 1,000 Tenn.St.6s.x.c.. 61⅛ | 100 do.......s15 58⅛ |
| 10,000 N. C. St. 6s.... 47 | 100 do. .. 59 |
| 33,000 N. C. St. 6s, n., spec. tax .. 40 | 200 Quick. M. Co. b. c. 14 |
| 60,000 Mo. St. 6s .. 87½ | 100 U. S. Ex. bet. call 57⅛ |
| 10,000 So. Car. St. n.. 68 | 50 Am. M. U. Ex .. 35 |
| 1,000 Erie 4th M .. 78⅛ | 100 N. Y. Cen. .. 190⅛ |
| 3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 87⅞ | 100 Lake S. & M.S. .. 91⅛ |
| 5,000 Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M .. 76 | 500 Reading........s3 96 |
| 1,000 do. .. 76⅛ | 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b3. 80 |
| 6,000 Long Dock Bds. 86 | 300 N. J. Cen. R. .. 94⅛ |
| 4,000 Mor. & Essex con'l bds .. 84 | 50 do. .. 95 |
| 20 West. U. Tel. .. 36⅛ | 100 Mor. & Ess. R. .. 87⅛ |
| 100 do. .. 36⅛ | 51 do. .. 87⅞ |
| 200 Mariposa .. 8 | 200 Col., C. & I. C. R.. 25 |
| | 200 Ohio & Miss. .. 28⅛ |
| | 73 C., C.,C.& Ind. R.. 78 |

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| $110,000 Amer. Gold.. 128⅞ | 400 Harlem R......s60 139 |
| 100 Cumberland.....c 28⅛ | 400 Reading .. 96⅛ |
| 400 do. .. 28⅛ | 500 do.........b3 96⅛ |
| 100 Mariposa .. 7⅛ | 1000 do. .. 96⅛ |
| 400 Mariposa Pf. .. 16⅛ | 100 L. S. & M. S. R. .. 91⅛ |
| 100 do.........b3 16⅛ | 100 do.........b3 91⅛ |
| 200 West. U. Tel.....b3 37 | 400 Chi. & N. W. .. 69⅛ |
| 200 do........s10 36⅛ | 100 do. .. 69⅛ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen......b10 190 | 100 do.........s3 69⅛ |
| 100 do........b10 190⅛ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. .. 83⅛ |
| 100 do........b30 190⅛ | 100 Fort Wayne.......c 84⅛ |
| 100 do.........b3 189⅞ | 200 Pacific Mail .. 58⅛ |

FRIDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The early sales of Gold were made as cheap this morning as 128⅞@128¼ ₱ cent. The offers to buy of the Treasury at noon were, in amount, $3,795,000, and the accepted bid for $1,000,000 was in favor of Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE at 128.51 ₱ cent. The subsequent sales in the open market were at 128⅜@128¼ ₱ cent. There was no decided spirit in the market, although efforts are not wanting to reëstablish a speculative buoyancy in the Gold Room. It is currently stated that the Gold Exchange Bank has paid off its creditors in full, and some of its officials would, no doubt, like to reëstablish the concern as a Gold Clearing Bank. But this is not likely to be done hastily. The prevailing hope is that it will not be done at all. The antecedents of the Bank, especially since the 24th September, are against intrusting it with future Gold clearances, even if such clearances should be deemed necessary or proper to the conduct of the Gold market. It strikes us, on a careful review of the whole history of the Bank and its recent disastrous mishaps and failures, that the sooner the "contingent remainders" in the shape of cash assets are paid over to the stockholders the better. It would be the height of assurance for such a lame and impotent concern to thrust itself a second time upon the Gold market as a medium for "clearing" the daily transactions of the market, even if any such intermediate between buyer and seller were really needed—which we do not for a moment believe to be the case.

The Public Funds again followed down the lower price of Gold to-day, and the 5-20s of the January and July issues sold at 116@115¾ ₱ cent., but subsequently recovered to yesterday's late quotation—116⅛@116¼ ₱ cent. One or two of the leading dealers are decidedly bearish in their opinions and action upon the market, and it is not to be disguised that extra efforts are made to create the belief that the offers to sell by actual holders, including, according to the reports of some of our contemporaries, "the Savings Institutions," are free sellers. The fact may be as stated, but we must be permitted to doubt whether any very respectable Savings Institution, which failed to sell 5-20s at 123 ₱ cent. to the Sinking Fund a month or six weeks ago, is entitled to credit for sagacity for selling at present at 116 ₱ cent. It denotes no great wisdom or profound sense of security for Savings depositers to change 5-20s for any other class of investment, merely because of the promise of larger returns, which the depositors have not asked for—either in Gold or Currency.

Money is freely offered to the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ per cent. on call loan. The market is easy, and no signs are apparent of the later Fall and Winter pressure so freely predicted for several weeks past. The Foreign Exchanges are also easy at 108¾ ₱ cent. on London, and 5.18¾f. to the dollar on Paris. The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was firm to-day on the Vanderbilt New-York Roads, and fairly steady on the Western lines, although we remark the absence of a decided speculative spirit in the market either for the *Bull* or the *Bear* account. The amount of business was rather less than yesterday, and after the Second Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 29.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 107⅝ | 107½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 119⅜ | 119⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| American Gold Coin | 128⅞ | 128⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| Old Tennessees | 61½ | 61⅛ |
| North Carolina Bonds, new | 39⅜ | 40 |
| Old North Carolinas | 47½ | 47 |
| New-York Central | 190⅝ | 192⅜ |
| Reading Railway | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Northwest Common | 70⅜ | 70⅛ |
| Northwest Preferred | 83⅞ | 84 |
| Pacific Mail Company | 59⅝ | 58½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 80 | 80½ |
| St. Paul Common | 67½ | 67⅝ |
| Hudson River | 173 | 173½ |
| Lake Shore | 91⅜ | 92⅛ |
| Erie | 30⅛ | 30 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 26½ | 26½ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881 .. 118⅛ | 5-20 coup., n. i., 1865 .. 116 |
| 6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881 .. 118⅛ | 5-20 coup., 1867 .. 116⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 .. 114 | 5-20 coup., 1868 .. 116 |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 .. 119⅛ | 10-40 reg. .. 107 |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 .. 117 | 10-40 coup. .. 107⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 .. 117⅛ | 6s Currency .. 107⅜ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81 .. 101 | Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.. 63⅛ |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '77 .. 101⅛ | California 7s .. 121 |
| Illinois coup 6s, '79 .. 101⅛ | Connecticut 6s .. 99 |
| Ind, 5 ₱ ct. .. 98⅛ | Rhode Island 6s .. 98 |
| Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 61 | Alabama 8s .. 90 |
| Tennessee 6s, new bs. 53 | N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan. 108⅛ |
| Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 50 | N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.. 108 |
| Virginia 6s, new bs... 52½ | N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, 1870. 99⅛ |
| Georgia 7s, new bs.... 90 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1872. 100 |
| North Carolina 6s .. 47 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873. 100⅛ |
| N. Carolina 6s, new bs. 38 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874. 100⅛ |
| N. Car'a 6s, spec'l tax. 39⅛ | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875. 100⅛ |
| S. Carolina 6s, new bs. 65 | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877. 100⅛ |
| Missouri 6s .. 87⅝ | N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878. 101 |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo.Is. 88 | N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, 1874. 99 |
| Louisiana 6s .. 65⅛ | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 .. 91⅛ | Gt. West. 2d, '93 .. 82⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 .. 88 | Gal. & Chi. Ext. .. 98 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 88 | Chi., R. I. & Pacific.. 95 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 88 | Morris & Essex 1st .. 100 |
| Erie 1st Ext .. 95 | Morris & Essex 2d .. 91 |
| Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83 .. 84 | N. J. Cen. 1st .. 99 |
| Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80 .. 78 | N. J. Cen. 2d .. 100 |
| Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88 .. 77 | N. J. Cen. New B. .. 96⅛ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '66-70.. 98⅛ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 93 |
| Hud. R.7s, 2d S. F., '85.103⅛ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 90 |
| Chi., B.& Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.107⅛ | Cleve. & Pitts. 3d .. 90 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d .. 91⅛ | Cleve & Pitts. 4th .. 72⅛ |
| Pac. R.7s, guar. by Mo 90⅛ | Chi. & Alton 1st .. 100 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70 .. 115 | Ohio & Miss. 1st .. 91 |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st .. 91 | Ohio & Miss. Con .. 75 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 80 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st .. 92 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. .. 92 | St. L. & Iron M. B. .. 81⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. B.. 88 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s .. 100 |
| Chi. & N. W. Ext. B.. 88⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 89 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st .. 88 | Mil. & St. P. 1st .. 87 |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G. .. 105 | Mil. & St. P. I.& M.d. 86 |
| Lack. & West. B. .. 94 | Chi. & Gt. East. 1st .. 75 |
| Del., L. & West. 1st.. 96 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st .. 75⅛ |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 88 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d .. 70 |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d .. 84⅛ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s .. 93 |
| Tol., W. & W.C. C.S.F. 86 | Cen. Pacific B. .. 92 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York .. 131 | Hanover .. 109 |
| Manhattan .. 140 | Irving .. 113 |
| Merchants' .. 128 | Market .. 124 |
| Mechanics' .. 140 | Nassau .. 105 |
| America .. 143 | Continental .. 101 |
| City .. 210 | St. Nicholas .. 114 |
| North River .. 95 | Commonwealth .. 110⅛ |
| Tradesmen's .. 150 | Importers' & Trad'rs' 140 |
| National .. 114 | Manuf's & Merchants' 101 |
| Merchants' Exchange 118⅛ | Central National .. 110 |
| Seventh Ward .. 110 | Fourth National .. 104⅛ |
| Commerce .. 123 | Ninth National .. 113 |
| Broadway .. 280 | Tenth National .. 80 |
| Ocean .. 91 | Gold Exchange .. 25 |
| Chatham .. 170 | Bank. & Brokers' As.. 103⅛ |
| Bank of the Republic. 119 | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, Oct. 29.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 96 | 96⅛ |
| City 6s, new | 100⅝ | 100⅞ |
| Camden and Amboy | 120 | 120⅛ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 55⅝ | 55⅞ |
| Reading | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley | 52½ | 52⅞ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 37 | 37½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 28 | 28⅛ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 33⅛ | 33⅜ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 94 | 94⅛ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| General balance yesterday | $94,395,323 |
| Gold receipts | 599,059 |
| Gold payments | 1,963,208 |
| Gold balance | 81,622,505 |
| Currency receipts | 1,602,198 |
| Currency payments | 323,164 |
| Currency balance | 4,843,611 |
| General balance | 95,208,661 |
| Included in gold receipts—Customs | 430,000 |

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,630,309; amount marketed, $1,580,201.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Oct. 27, says:

"A sudden transition has taken place in the weather the past week, from mild Autumn to that which we usually have in the gloomy and chilly November days, bordering on that peculiar to December. There has been snow all over the West, and, although it melted as soon as it fell in this place, it has remained intact further north; and this has been succeeded by killing frosts and a low temperature. The foliage of the forest, which was fresh and green a week ago, is now withered and dead, and has been falling in showers to the earth.

This temperature has been peculiarly favorable for curing pork, and the hogs which have been brought to market have met with anxious buyers at gradually advancing prices, and the market closes at $9 50@$10 50, gross, and the supply not equal to the demand."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.—NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: Bank Book issued by us to *a party representing himself to be* of the firm of Jas. Donald & Co., showing credit of Four Thousand Dollars, is valueless and void, having been obtained by fraud. The public are hereby cautioned against making advances on the same.

VERMILYE & CO.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.—Investors are invited to examine the merits of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this road, now being built across this magnificent State. A valuable pamphlet and full particulars may be obtained at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-st., or of its agents, the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and Messrs. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st. Bonds on finished road ready for delivery. Price 95, free of Government tax.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest. Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS. Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the Seven per cent. Gold Loan of the Kansas Pacific Railway, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 29, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 9 | Petroleum, Ref., bbls | 3,047 |
| Cotton, bales | 3,296 | Beef, pkgs | 531 |
| Copper, bbls | 30 | Cutmeats, pkgs | 79 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 419 | Grease, pkgs | 57 |
| Eggs, bbls | 507 | Lard, pkgs | 117 |
| Flour, bbls | 16,098 | Butter, pkgs | 2,614 |
| Meal, bbls | 300 | Cheese, boxes | 2,426 |
| Wheat, bushels | 35,641 | Tallow, pkgs | 122 |
| Corn, bushels | 9,756 | Peanuts, bags | 194 |
| Oats, bushels | 4,400 | Rice, pkgs | 112 |
| Beans, bushels | 177 | Starch, boxes | 200 |
| Peas, bushels | 150 | Tobacco, hhds | 52 |
| B. W. Flour, bags | 94 | Tobacco, boxes | 270 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 123 | Whisky, bbls | 622 |
| Hops, bales | 901 | Wool, bales | 264 |
| Hides, No. | 239 | Lead, pigs | 500 |
| Leather, sides | 6,966 | | |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Samaria*, for Liverpool—1,055 bales Cotton, 36,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Blue Nose*, for Havre—95,312 gallons Refined Petroleum, 95,470 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—1,082 bales Cotton, 1,207 bales Tobacco, 96 hhds. Tobacco, 30 cases Tobacco, 75,287 lbs. Lard, 100 boxes Soap, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs. For London—1,253 boxes Cheese, 100 bales Hops, 20 cases Essential Oil.

By the ship *Tamerlane*, for Bremen—6,404 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *S. E. Voorhees*, for Lisbon—5,782 bags Wheat.

By the bark *Belvidere*, for Trieste—353 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but quoted firm at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A limited inquiry has been noted for Yellow on the basis of 41c.@42c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a good demand for desirable styles of work at full and buoyant prices, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1.40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at unchanged prices, including Common Hard at $4 75@$8 25; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue inactive, but steady. Adamantine, light weights, 21c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@48c.; Patent do. at 58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is in request at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in fair demand and held with increasing firmness, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12@$12 50; Newcastle Gas at $9 50@$10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$17 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $8@$10 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price, with a fairly active call reported for Rio, of which 5,505 bags have been sold, in bond, on private terms. In other descriptions the movements have not been important. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered more freely, and has been quoted a fraction lower, closing heavily on a moderate business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,808 bales, (of which 81 bales were to arrive.) including 1,291 bales to spinners, 304 bales to speculators, and 213 bales to shippers. Also, 700 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis of Low Middling, for November, at 25¾c.; 100 bales, basis of Low Middling, for October, on private terms; 100 bales, basis of Low Middling, for October, at 25¾c.; 200 bales, basis of Low Middling, for October, at 25¾c.; 100 bales, basis of Low Middling, for November, at 25¼c.; 100 bales, basis of Low Middling, for Februray, at 25¼c. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 25 |
| Good Ordinary | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 26 |
| Low Middling | 25⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Middling | 26 | 26⅜ | 26⅛ | 26⅜ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 14,847 |
| Receipts last week | 20,251 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 24,740 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 124,327 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 486,949 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 633,727 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 638,886 |
| Export clearances since our last | 2,137 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 51,894 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 234,296 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,479 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 338,557 |
| Stock here | 17,000 |

DRY GOODS—The demand has been less satisfactory in most instances, though buyers have generally had the advantage as to price on freer offerings of stock.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in very limited demand, yet quoted about steady.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in limited request at the old figures of 85c.@90c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand has been good for most kinds at generally firm prices, including Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $23 25@$28 50; No. 2 do., $12 50@$15 75; No. 3 do., $9@$14 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 52c.@55c. for Scale, and 40c.@45c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand for shipment and home use at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,850 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$6 10; poor to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 10@$6 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 20@$5 60 |
| Extra State | 5 70@ 6 75 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c | 5 60@ 8 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands | 5 75@ 6 15 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 20@ 8 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 85@ 8 25 |
| Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri | 6 15@ 9 75 |

Southern Flour has been quiet and quoted rather easier in price; sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 15@$6 75 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 75@$10 50 for Ordinary to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour continues dull at unchanged prices. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4 80@$6 20 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal is plenty and heavy at $5@$5 50 for Western, $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 65@$5 75 for Southern, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 485 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in slack demand at from $3 65@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market has been somewhat brisker for the leading kinds of imported fruit. In Layer Raisins there has been a fair movement, 1,500 boxes new crop having been taken at $4 50, and 500 boxes old crop at $3 40@$3 45 ₱ box. Currants have been in better request, and sales have been reported of 300 bbls. old crop at 11c.@11¼c., and 75 bbls. new at 13½c. ₱ lb. Sardines have been purchased to the extent of 250 cases, (quarter boxes,) on private terms. Figs have been salable and steady; 50 cases changed hands on private terms. Turkish Prunes have been quoted firm at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 25 casks. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 50: old do. at $3 40@$3 65 ₱ box; Currants at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 13c.@27½c.; Figs, 16c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and rather easier in price. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,200 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 42, closing at about $1 41@$1 42 for prime Amber; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 35; No. 3 Spring at $1 20; Rejected Spring at $1 10@$1 15; White Genesee at $1 53@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 38@$1 42; White Southern at $1 50@$1 53; Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 92c.@$1 04 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 10 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at $1 07@$1 08 for the best; $1 07@$1 11 for White, and $1 10 for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at $1 06@$1 09 for Western, and $1 15@$1 16 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels at $1 25@$1 28 for two-rowed State, and, in part, at $1 52 for Canada West ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet and heavy at $1 30@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@65c., from depot and delivered, for Jersey, Southern, Western and State ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 36,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 5,782 bags do., for Lisbon. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 48 loads of Lumber, 43 of Wheat, 20 of Corn, 6 of Barley, 5 each of Staves, Oats and Flour, 4 of Oil, and 1 each of Ashes and Coal.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Oct. 28, 1869:

*Lumber*—Geo. D. Little, Tonawanda; Fred. Eaton, Tonawanda; Chas. Parks, Boonville; A. M. Collier, Boonville; Nellie, Boonville; Gay Mills, Tonawanda; Right of Way, Oswego; W. O. R. Sprague, Oswego; Max. B. Richardson, Oswego; Nellie, Oswego; C. O. Chesley, Oswego; Clara King, Oswego; Fred. W. Taylor, Oswego; Adriatic, Oswego; Job, Oswego; A. L. Lothridge, Buffalo; J. H. Loring Buffalo; D. S. Warner, Buffalo; Chas. Conant, Buffalo; Fred. Bowers, Buffalo; Geo. Wickham, Buffalo; Mary, Buffalo; Seth L. King, Buffalo; James Spraker, Buffalo; Clipper, Buffalo; Hattie Pearl, Buffalo; Sears & Clark, Buffalo; Wm. B. Hoyt, Buffalo; Fred. Bennett, Buffalo; G. H. Popieton, Buffalo; J. P. Eysman, Buffalo; Three Brothers, Buffalo; S. Kelderhouse, Buffalo; Live Oak, Buffalo; S. A. Covell, Buffalo; D. G. Mitchell, Buffalo; Ed. Gallagher, Buffalo; Horatio Seymour, Buffalo; S. A. Douglas, Buffalo; Morthy, Corning; Freddie Ladue, Corning; A. Lathrop, Jr., —; Experiment, Rochester; York State, Rome; Keystone, Lyon's Falls.

*Wheat, &c.*—Jno. H. Woods, Oswego; Abraham Lincoln, Oswego; D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; J. G. Lampson, Oswego; Geo. Ames, Oswego; J. R. Compton, Buffalo; H. C. Webster, Buffalo; Andrew Senesky, Buffalo; J. Seymour Bennett, Buffalo; J. W. Bridgman, Buffalo; Jessie Van Riper, Buffalo; J. Throckmorton, Buffalo; Ambrose Cramer, Buffalo; J. P. Taber, Buffalo; C. E. Mink, Medina; Terrible, Buffalo; M. G. Pitchie, Buffalo; C. S. Ingersoll, Buffalo; Horatio Seymour, Buffalo; Ettie, Buffalo; A. M. Grey, Buffalo; Island Home, Buffalo; William Gere, Buffalo; Lyons, Buffalo; David Ellis, Jr., Buffalo; James Chappell, Buffalo; Lela, Buffalo; Phil H. Bender, Buffalo; George B. Early, Buffalo; J. L. Brothers, Buffalo; Jas. G. Stevens, Buffalo; Alfred Mayer, Buffalo; A. G. Whitcomb, Rochester; H. K. White, Buffalo; Geo. Ames, Oswego; N. C. Bradstreet, Buffalo; Jas. Lighton, Buffalo; W. W. Arnold, Buffalo; George Davidson, Buffalo; G. T. Hill, Penn Yan; R. S. Kissam, Buffalo.

*Corn*—Forest City, Buffalo; Burnside, Buffalo; Admiral, Buffalo; J. Vincent, Buffalo; Tom Reed, Buffalo; Wm. A. Fish, Buffalo; C. M. Francis, Buffalo; Oliver C. Gibson, Buffalo; G. W. Warner, Buffalo; A. D. Hart, Buffalo; J. L. Bennett, Buffalo; M. C. Jones, Buffalo; J. J. Rowland, Buffalo; John Crouse, Buffalo; Cora B. Walrath, Buffalo; Thos. P. Thorn, Buffalo; Aubrey, Buffalo; Monticello, Buffalo.

*Staves*—G. D. Clute, Buffalo; C. H. Daniels, Buffalo; Mary Newton, Buffalo; W. H. Peabody, Buffalo.

*Oats*—Shamrock, Buffalo; John Garrison, Albion; L. L. Frink, Medina.

*Walnut Logs*—Rose, Buffalo.

*Flour*—G. N. Deming, Rochester; T. N. Vedder, Phoenix; F. H. Pickham, Rochester; W. Guest, Lockport.

*Oil*—Winona, Buffalo; G. W. A. Smith, Buffalo; H. B. Saunders, Buffalo; Brooklyn, Buffalo; Z. H. Bullard, Buffalo.

*Ashes*—F. E. Jones, Buffalo.

*Mixed*—George, Rochester; John R. Van Sicle, Montezuma; Eddy Traver, Buffalo."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been rather more active but steady; Bags, 16c.@16½c. each; Bagging, 22½c.@23½c. for Calcutta, and 24½c. for Borneo, ₱ yard; sales 850 bales Bags and 150 bales Bagging at our quotations.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 85c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive at about former quotations: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $260@$300 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5½c., gold, with sales reported of 400 bales within the range, ₱ lb.; Manila, 14c.@14½c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@12c., gold.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request and firm. Sales 6,500 Buenos Ayres, part at 22½c., gold; 800 Montevideo Seconds at 19c., gold; 600 Cordova, 250 Central American, and 750 Dry-salted Parnahiba on private terms. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 21½c.@21¾c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 16c.@18½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 16½c.@18½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 13½c.@14½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Bahia, 21@23 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *Dry Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@32 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 9c.@10c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 23½c.@24½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 32c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 25c.@26c., currency, as they run. And *East India Hides*: Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@16c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold.

HOPS—Have been more freely dealt in, since our last, at buoyant prices, including New-York State New at 16c.@22c.; Eastern New at 14c.@20c.; Ohio at 14c.@17c.; Michigan, 14c.@18c. for common to fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 901 bales; exports, 100 bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Our revised quotations this week show an advance of 2c. ₱ lb. on all grades of the new growth. This improvement fully confirms the views expressed in our last, and with the present extreme firmness and activity in the market, we believe a further advance will take place soon. When we increase our quotations 2c. ₱ lb. or more we wish it understood that actual cash sales have been made at the prices we quote; and although 22c. is the highest price which has been realized this week, we know of the withdrawal from market of several fine parcels of 'State,' which, if offered, could have been sold at 25c. ₱ lb. The large export movements of late appear to have made no impression whatever upon the minds of our brewers, who stand aloof and show no disposition to deal in the new growth, seemingly preferring to submit to higher prices, rather than stock up with new, while they are yet largely supplied with the old stock. Cable dispatches received here this week report sales in the London market of new American Hops at 115s. sterling ₱ cwt. This looks a little more like 'business,' and shows an appreciation of the good quality of our Hops in that market. As Germany is deficient of fine Hops this season, it would not surprise us to see orders coming in from that country one of these days. Receipts of the week, 7,070 bales. Total receipts of the season, 22,223 bales. Export clearances last week, 4,161 bales, being the largest weekly export movement we have ever reported. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 14,956 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date Oct. 16: 'Our market during the past week has been well supported by a strong demand for every class of home growths—choice and low qualities having been eagerly absorbed at full values—really fine, commanding an advance of from 10s. to 15s. ₱ cwt. Imports from Continental Europe continue trifling; the yield falling far short of all estimates in Bavaria, Bohemia, Baden and Wurtemburg, and leaving no available surplus. The supplies which reach us from Belgium and Alsace are so far insufficient as regards quantity. New Americans of fine quality are now in fair demand here, at prices which will probably pay the shippers in New-York. Yearlings and Olds, both home and foreign, are not in demand yet, but will probably be required before long.' The London *Brewers' Journal* of the 15th October says: 'The future of our market depends entirely upon the large or small arrivals from the Continent and America. If imports are small, there can be no doubt that prices will materially advance; but if there be large arrivals, present prices must come down.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate demand at $2 87 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been less urgently sought after, yet has been quoted steady, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 6,966 sides.

LIME—Rockland continues in request at $1 65 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at former quotations.

METALS—A moderate movement has been noted in Ingot Copper at about steady prices, sales having been reported, since our last, of 150,000 lbs. at 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ lb. for immediate and forward delivery. Iron has shown more activity and firmness, sales having been reported of 400 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig at $37@$38, 250 tons Eglinton do., part to arrive, $36 50@$37, chiefly at $36 50; 2,500 tons No. 1 American Crane, 300 tons do. Allentown and 400 tons Scrap, on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been quiet at former quotations. Antimony has been in some demand at 12½c., gold, ₱ lb. Tin has been held with more firmness, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported of 150 boxes Charcoal Plates at $7 75, gold, ₱ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38 50@$40; No. 2 do., $37@$38; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $36 50@$38 25; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$85 ₱ ton. Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12½@$6 25, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $9@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency. Straits Tin, 33c.@33½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 38½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c.@32c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@$8 62½; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, in gold, ₱ box. Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been very little call for any description, and the market has been quoted barely steady. By auction 20 hhds. Porto Rico changed hands at 71c.@72c. ₱ gallon. We quote Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon | 35c.@37c. | 37c.@40c. |
| Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon | 37c.@42c. | 45c.@49c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon | —@— | 48c.@52c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon | —@— | 53c.@58c. |
| Porto Rico, ₱ gallon | —@— | 50c.@73c. |
| English Islands, ₱ gallon | —@— | 48c.@65c. |
| New-Orleans, ₱ gallon | —@— | 80c.@95c. |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at about previous prices, sales having been reported, since our last, of 2,100 bbls. Strained at $2 20@$2 22½; 170 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40@$2 60; 450 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at from $3 25@$5 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and heavy, sales having been reported, since our last, of 140 bbls., in lots, at 46½c.@47c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon, with parcels offered to arrive at 46c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 20@$9 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 62½@$3; Pitch at $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The dealings in all kinds have been on a restricted scale, yet prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Crude Whale at 90c.@$1 08 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 63½c.@65c.; Spermaceti, 44c.

PETROLEUM—The feature of the market was the further marked rise in the price of Refined Oil, for October delivery, at Philadelphia, on *short* contracts, most of which matured to-day. The business was, of course, wholly speculative, resulting in settlements on the basis of the advanced figures, rather more generally, than in actual deliveries of oil. For early delivery here, and for forward delivery both here and at Philadelphia, there were pretty free offerings of oil, and prices were without improvement—indeed, rather weaker, the demand having been moderate. Crude Oil has been moderately active at 18½c.@19c., in bulk, with sales of 2,800 bbls.; 24½c.@25c., in shipping order here, with sales of 750 bbls.; and 23½c.@24c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 980 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for the week 4,770 bbls. The export clearances included 95,470 gallons Crude for Havre. Refined Oil has been in request here at about previous figures; sales having been reported of 3,100 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 33½c.@34c., chiefly at 33½c.; 7,000 bbls. do., November, at 33½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., December, at 33½c., and 5,000 bbls. do., November and December, at 33½c.@33¾c., ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 7,250 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, mostly to-day, at 35½c.@36½c., closing at 36½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., November, at 34c.; 7,000 bbls. do., November and December, at 33½c.@33¾c.; and 1,800 bbls. do., buyer balance of the year, at 34½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here have been 3,047 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,560 bbls., making the total arrivals there for the week 20,400 bbls. The export clearances hence included 6,404 bbls. for Bremen, and 95,312 gallons for Havre. Standard White in cases has been in less request at 39½c.@39¾c., and Prime White at 39½c.@40c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand and quoted at 11c., with sales reported of 1,600 bbls., and 16½c.@17c. in cases ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request and again quoted off a little in price, closing quite dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 37, closing at $31 for Western Mess, $30@$32 50 for City Mess, $27 50@$29 50 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $22 50@$25 50 for Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller January, at $27 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, and quoted up to 13¼c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats have been quiet yet steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 110 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet and heavy. Sales 50 boxes iced cured at 17c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in limited demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 330 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18¼c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17⅛c.@17¾c. for City, and 17⅞c.@18c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been inactive at former rates. Sales 130 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$15 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef unaltered. Sales 100 tierces Choice New Prime Mess at $28. Beef Hams have been in request at from $17@$26 for Old, and $29@$35 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls., in lots. Butter is in moderate request at previous rates. We quote State, common to prime, 28c.@43c.; Fancy, 45c.@50c., and Western, inferior to prime, 23c.@35c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,614 pkgs. Cheese continues in very moderate demand at from 10c.@18½c. as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 2,426 boxes.

RICE—Has been more freely offered and purchased, but at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 200 tierces Carolina at $6 50@$7 for Common old, and $8 50@$9 for new crop; also, 1,000 bags Rangoon, in bond, for export, at about $3 12½@$3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. The stock of Rangoon is estimated at 11,950 bags. We quote: Carolina at $8 50@$9 for New, and $6 50@$8 50 for Old, and Rangoon at $5 25@$5 75, gold, free, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and steady, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c.; Cadiz, 44c.@45c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$3 by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 50@$3 80; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 60; Higgins' do., $2 75@$3; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 55; Liverpool Ground, $1 75 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is inactive at 11½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The inquiry for all kinds has been very tame on the basis of our quotations: Clover, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 50; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 17@$2 20, gold, ₱ bushel. Sales of 4,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were made at Boston at $2 17@$2 17½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—The demand has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been less buoyant. We quote: Honduras Deer at 43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@41c.; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@44c.; Central American, 42½c.@46c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 44c.@45c., gold, ₱ lb.; Tampico, Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, 70c.@75c. each.

SOAP—Continues in limited request, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c.; and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The market has been firm for the leading kinds, but has been without activity. We quote: Mace at $1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 05@$1 15; Cassia at 45c.@45½c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 25½c.@26c.; Pimento at 13½c.@19c.; Ginger at 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more freely offered, and have been somewhat weaker in price on a moderate trade; sales having been reported since our last of 1,327 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11c.@11¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12½c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¼c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited request and a shade cheaper, at from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced their prices an ⅛c. ₱ lb., and now quote thus: Best Crushed Sugar at 15½c., Granulated Sugar, 15½c.; Ground Sugar, 15½c.; White Sugar, A, 15c. Yellow Sugar, C, 14½c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 53,000 lbs. of Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair supply and light request within our range: Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 50 and Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The general market has been very quiet, though the changes in prices have not been important; sales have transpired, since our last, of 722 hhds. Kentucky at from 8½c.@13c.; 214 cases Connecticut on private terms; 50 cases Ohio at 11c.@14c., and 290 bales Havana, part at 95c.@$1 10, currency, and part, in bond for export, on private terms. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Old Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 18c.@40c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 1867 crop, 40c.@75c.; Connecticut Fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 11c.@13c.; New-York Wrappers, 1867 crop, 25c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 1867 crop, 14c.@16c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 20c.@35c.; New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fillers, 1865 and 1866, 10c.@11c. New Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, Good to Prime, 50c.@75c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Medium, 35c.@45c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Ordinary, 28c.@32c.; Connecticut Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Connecticut Fillers, 12c.@16c.; New-York running lots, 15c.@25c.; New-York Wrappers, 28c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 25c.@60c.; Pennsylvania Binders and Common Wrappers mixed, 15c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@13c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@12½c. *Spanish* thus: *Havana*—Common, 90c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12; average, 87c.@92½c. And *Manufactured* thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at $1 21@$1 22¼, chiefly $1 21½ ₱ gallon; sales 125 bbls.; receipts, 622 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, but held firmly.

WOOL—The auction sale, which was reported in detail in our last, has interfered with regular business, and the private dealings of the past three days have been on a restricted scale, though no material changes have been noted in prices. The chief movements have been 84,500 lbs. domestic fleece, within our range; 54,000 lbs. California, mainly at 26c.; 175 bales Cape, part at 37½c., and 115 bales East India at an average of 22½c. ₱ lb.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

| | Cents. ₱ lb. |
|---|---|
| *New-York, Michigan, Indiana.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 45@48 |
| ¼ and ¾ blood fleece; Common and ¼ blood fleece | 47@50 |
| *Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.* | |
| Choice Saxony fleece | 60@65 |
| Extra and XX fleece | 46@53 |
| ¾ and ½ blood fleece; Common and ¼ blood fleece | 47@50 |
| *Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.* | |
| Extra and above fleece | 44@47 |
| ¾ and ¼ blood fleece; Common and ¼ fleece | 47@50 |
| *Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.* | |
| Washed fleeces | 44@50 |
| Unwashed fleeces | 32@37 |
| Unwashed fleeces, burry | 20@25 |
| *Texas.* | |
| Unwashed fleece, medium to fine | 30@34 |
| Common fleece | 25@28 |
| Common fleece, burry | 18@23 |
| *Santa Fé.* | |
| Washed white fleece | 33@38 |
| Unwashed white fleece | 28@31 |
| Black fleece | 22@28 |
| *California.* | |
| Spring Clip, A P | 30@38 |
| Spring Clip, A 1 | 30@35 |
| Spring Clip, A 2 | 27@32 |
| Spring Clip, B | 24@30 |
| Spring Clip, S | 22@27 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A P | 22@25 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1 | 22@24 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2 | 22@25 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, B | 21@24 |
| Fall Clip and Lambs, S | 20@24 |
| Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less. | |
| Pulled, extra | 30@40 |
| Pulled, super | 30@38 |
| Pulled, low | [illegible] |
| *Pulled Wool.* | |
| Extra | [illegible]45 |
| Super | 42@46 |
| No. 1 | 28@35 |
| No. 2 | 12@18 |
| Lambs | 38@41 |
| Western limed pulled | 40@44 |
| Southern limed pulled | 38@43 |
| Tub washed | 51@60 |

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather depressed to-day, and, in some instances, lower rates have been accepted, without leading to anything like activity. For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 35 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 30s. ₱ hhd. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Gibraltar, 100 cases Tobacco on private terms.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 29, 1869.

At Weehawken Market, this morning, trade was dull, although the cattle on hand were not very low graded; still no prime Steers can be quoted. There was a fair show for butchers to choose from, but they were shy of making large purchases. The over supply in the Sheep markets of the City, together with the abundant influx of Winter Poultry, has had a seriously depressing influence on the Beef trade, and as yet we see no symptoms of matters looking up. Prices quoted were as follows: No prime Bullocks on sale; first quality, 15c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 14c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 13c. ₱ lb.; highest prices quoted, 15c. ₱ lb.; lowest prices quoted, 13c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 13½c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

D. BARNES sold 34 Ohios, fair lot, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; W. WILDRAKE sold for J. BALDWIN 38 State Cattle, mixed lot, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight from 4 cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; H. HURD sold for J. BOWDEN 34 Illinois, common lot, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; E. HURD sold 111 Illinois good Cattle, at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 61 Illinois, fair lot, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

H. WESTHEIMER sold for JABEL & RAWLINS 102 Illinois medium grades, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken for yesterday and to-day, 303 head of horned Cattle and 29 Veals arrived in 31 cars.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold two car loads of Lambs, one load coarse, average weight 77 lbs. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ lb.; the other load thin, average weight ₱ head 62 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 30 head at 5¼c. ₱ lb., and a few common Sheep at 5¼c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOT sold 175 Lambs, weight 11,730 lbs., at $3 37½ ₱ cwt.; 7 Sheep, weight 800 lbs., at $7 ₱ cwt.; 3 Sheep at $6 ₱ head; 41 Sheep, weight 4,020 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 31 Sheep at $5 ₱ head; 7 Sheep at $5 ₱ head. REID & MACGRAW sold 25 Lambs, weight 1,630 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Market at zero.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Sheep remain dull; receipts pretty large; sales difficult to effect; Sheep ranging from 4c. to 5¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs ranging from 7c. to 7¼c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Hogs somewhat firm; Michigan selling from 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; Ordinary Western from 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; Good Western from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. REID & DORMER sold yesterday 7 Hogs at $10 40 ₱ head. Gross arrivals this day per Hudson River Railroad, 8 cars; grades good.

# The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1869.



**Amusements this Evening.**

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Theo. Hamilton, Miss Fanny Morant and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—MARY WARNER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
AN UNEQUAL MATCH. Characters by Messrs. Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Madeline Henriques, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. Leading characters by Mme. Rotter, Messrs. Himmer, Weinlich and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. George Clarke.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—FLICK FLOCK. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SUSAN HOPLEY, VALENTINE AND ORSON and THE BRICKLAYER.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN, by Professor Hermann.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

**Terms of the New-York Times.**
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
| Ten copies, one year | 15 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| Twenty copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

At the recent meeting in Madrid, Spain, composed of representatives of the different political parties, complete disunion is said to have existed. General PRIM had to use every effort to prevent a rupture both on the Church and King questions. The Opposition is now stated to be divided, but the final selection of the Duke of GENOA for the throne is regarded as probable. In the preliminary meetings of parties held yesterday among the Progressists and Democrats, he received 102 votes to two for the Duke of MONTPENSIER. Among the Unionists all but two Deputies opposed him, while among the Monarchists in the Cortes it is said 166 out of 209 will support his claims.

The condition of Mr. PEABODY is reported more comfortable.

A bottle containing a memorandum in German, stating that the emigrant ship *Weser*, with 346 persons on board, had foundered at sea July 1, is reported to have been found floating in the ocean off the coast of Cornwall, England.

The weather in England is reported as very cold, and frost, ice and snow are abundant.

The Emperor of Austria was received by the Sultan of Turkey, at Constantinople, on Thursday, with the highest honors. A Vienna dispatch states that the Dalmatian insurrection is formidable. American Minister JAY was at Pesth, Hungary, yesterday, where he had a conference with Count ANDRASSY, and afterward was present at the Diet.

It is rumored in London that Russia has protested in a note to Turkey against the passage of armed Austrians through Turkish territory.

The military divisions of Nancy, Tuors and Lille, in France, it is reported are to be done away with. Mentz is to be the headquarters of the old district of Nancy.

Considerable excitement was created in Paris yesterday from the fact that the production of a drama, which had passed the Censor, had been forbidden by the Prefect of the Police.

The International Congress, to decide the question of jurisdiction in the matter of the Suez Canal, met at Cairo, Egypt, yesterday. The American Consul was absent, not having been empowered to act by his Government.

### CUBA.

Volunteering for the Spanish Army in Cuba is progressing at Madrid, Spain, and several battalions of troops are expected to sail soon for Havana.

The arguments in the case of the *Cuba* at Wilmington, N. C., were closed yesterday, and the decision will be rendered to-day at 12 M.

### GENERAL.

There are no very new particulars in regard to the *Stonewall* disaster on the Mississippi. Over 200 lives were lost, as has already been stated. A volunteer Committee left St. Louis yesterday for the wreck for the purpose of recovering, if possible, and burying the bodies of the victims. Two thousand dollars was raised in that city to defray the necessary expenses of the Committee, and a further subscription is to be opened for the benefit of families left destitute by the accident.

An important dispatch has been forwarded from England to Canada in regard to British Columbia, in which it is stated that New Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory are to be united to Canada, and that the English Government are of the opinion that British Columbia should also be united to the Dominion. The dispatch, after stating the advantages of such a union, authorizes Governor MUSGRAVE to cooperate with Sir JOHN YOUNG in promoting the scheme.

To-day being the anniversary of the death of Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, his remains are to be removed, with appropriate ceremonies, from Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, to Hingham, his native town.

Admiral FARRAGUT has so far recovered that he hopes to leave Chicago for the East on Monday next.

CARLTON PARKER, formerly of the firm of BATES & PARKER, contractors, who built the Parker House and Tremont Temple, Boston, was killed in that city yesterday by a brick falling on his head from a building on State-street upon which he was at work.

President GRANT and family returned to Washington last evening.

A Utah dispatch states that the passenger train which ran off the track at Evanston on Thursday evening was run into by the second section of the train, and four of the Mormons with which the cars were filled were killed, and others injured.

Colonel T. A. GREEN, who has been on trial at Plattsburg, Mo., for shooting General EARLY last Autumn, at St. Joseph, was acquitted on Wednesday.

CON REARDON, the prize fighter, has been tried and convicted at Omaha, Nebraska, for robbery, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The thirteen Cabinet officers of the Dominion of Canada are classified as follows: Ontario, 5; Quebec, 4; New-Brunswick, 2, and Nova Scotia, 2.

JAMES KELLY, who assaulted the one-armed soldier with a loaded pistol on the steamer *Bristol* in September last, was yesterday sentenced, in the United States Court at Boston, to eight months' hard labor in the Fitchburg Jail.

The negro militia excitement still continues in North Carolina, but nothing can be ascertained in regard to Governor HOLDEN'S intentions.

PET MCKAY, a highly esteemed and beautiful young lady, of Chicago, Ill., aged 18 years, committed suicide in that city yesterday by drowning herself in the river. No assignable cause existed for the rash act, and a note left by her only alleges that she was tired of life.

The trial of the Newburyport "fire bug" CHOATE, at Lawrence, Mass., has been postponed to Nov. 8.

The returns from the West Virginia election are as yet very meagre. So far they show a Democratic gain on last year's vote, but when compared with the vote for Delegates two years since a loss.

A Louisville telegram states that the loss by the frost to the tobacco crop has been overestimated, but that so much damage has been caused that only a two-third crop will be yielded this season.

*American Girl* won the large purse at the Rensselaer Park Meeting, at Troy, yesterday, beating *Lucy* and *George Wilkes* in three straight heats. Time—2:32, 2:28, 2:29¼.

### LOCAL.

Two disastrous fires occurred in this City last night. The first partially consumed the building No. 63 Liberty-street, the janitor of which, his wife and two children were unable to make their escape and died from suffocation in the upper story. By the other JACOB DUNN'S carriage manufactory, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-Seventh-street, and two adjoining buildings were destroyed.

Father HYACINTHE visted the American Institute Fair yesterday, and was the observed of all observers—who saw him.

The corner-stone of the Roosevelt Hospital, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues, was laid yesterday.

The Society of Liquor Dealers of this City adopted resolutions last evening, indorsing the candidates of the Democratic Party who have favored the repeal of the Excise law.

ANTOINE MAURER, who was convicted last week and sentenced to be hung for the murder of JOACHIM FUERTER, in Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., has made a confession, stating that he and a companion committed the murder for FUERTER'S money. Officers are in pursuit of the accomplice.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, a bill poster, was shot in the head yesterday and fatally wounded by Deputy Sheriff THOMAS JACKSON, who was arrested and locked up. DOUGLASS is not expected to recover. The affair grew out of a political quarrel.

The Seventh District "Boys in Blue" had a meeting last night at Dodworth Hall, Broadway, near Eleventh-street, and pledged themselves without distinction of party to the support of FRANZ SIGEL for Secretary of State, Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Comptroller, and CHAS. P. SHAW for Assembly.

The French Benevolent Society held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last evening. The Society is in a flourishing condition, and has helped many needy ones during the past year.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held in the large hall at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of indorsing the workingmen's nominations.

**The Last Day for Registration.**

The last day for registration is here: to-night at 9 P. M. the lists will be complete and no man who fails to record his name before that hour, can lawfully vote on Tuesday next. Let every citizen who reads this statement at his breakfast table this morning and who has neglected to register, do so before going to his business; let every man who reads it at his office or shop, do so on his way to his home at night; and let every man who *has* already done this prime duty of the public-spirited citizen, ask his neighbor "Have you registered?" Only in this way can a full vote be polled, and the people choose their own rulers, instead of leaving professional partisan politicians to make the choice for them.

"Off-year" though it be in politics, the present is an important one for this State. The national issues are safe, whatever the result of Tuesday's vote; but the complexion of our own Legislature is to be settled by it. The new Constitution is to be accepted or rejected at the coming election; the great question of Judiciary reform is to be decided, and great will be the struggle of the men who have habitually abused and degraded the temples of justice to renew their abominable lease of power; local questions of State policy, and of honesty, economy and integrity, as against recklessness and corruption, are to be determined.

The late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio show that in those States "political apathy" means chiefly *Republican* apathy; and we are inclined to believe the same is true all over the country. The California Republican State Central Committee has been at the pains to show that it is true on the Pacific coast, and the Atlantic States would show the same result. The truth is, that there is more voluntary voting and freedom from coercion in the Republican ranks than in the Democratic, and, accordingly, while a great stake will bring out a great Republican vote; an "off-year" too often fails to rally them. There is more gregarious voting among the Democrats, and their voters are well accustomed to work in the traces at all times.

If the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn mean anything by their daily outcries against the corruptionists who plunder their City treasuries, and who now aim at equal control of the State; if they are sincere in their indignation over the shameless conduct of a part of their Judiciary; if they really believe, as they claim, that the Bench trades justice for party and pelf, and delays or defeats causes at the beck of ward politicians or Wall-street pilferers; if their constant denunciation of "Ring" spoils and Naturalization frauds is anything more than boyish babble,—they will see to it to-day that their names are on the voting lists, and on Tuesday that their ballots are in the boxes.

**Fraud in Presidential Elections.**

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., called attention, in his paper read before the Social Science Association on Wednesday last, to a danger which a large number of our thinking men perceive, but which, as it is not a constant but an intermittent danger, presenting itself only at intervals of four years, it will probably be difficult to get the country at large to fix its attention on, much less provide against. It was brought into notice, not first, but for the first time prominently, by the way in which the Democrats carried this State for SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN at the last Presidential election; and the exposure of the frauds which they perpetrated on that occasion was mainly valuable as an indication, not of Democratic depravity—we knew all about that before—but of the evils attendant on the present mode of electing the President.

Nobody needs to be told how the present system of choosing the Electoral College by the popular vote, and leaving the College to choose the President afterward, has degenerated into a sorry farce. The Electoral College has now nothing whatever to do with the choice of the President, beyond carrying the result of the popular vote to the State capital to be counted and recorded. The people in reality choose the President directly, and simply use the electors, provided for by the Constitution, as messenger. But here comes the mischief of the thing. The vote in each State simply goes to elect the electors, one for each Senator and Representative sent to the State by Congress, and these electors always represent simply the State majority. If the Democrats poll one thousand more votes than the Republicans at any Presidential election in this State, it does not give them simply little over half the State vote for the President,—it gives them the whole of it. The minority disappears from view, and has no further part or lot in the election; it does not go to help the vote of either candidate in any other State, as it would if the President were elected by the direct vote of the whole people. The contest in each State at the Presidential election, therefore, decides which of the two great parties shall cast the whole State vote. If one side of them wins in this State by *one vote*, it obtains thirty-three votes in the Electoral College; and thirty-three votes are a great deal. They may, or a much smaller number might, any day, turn the scale. It will thus be seen at a glance that the temptation to fraud is enormous, and we all know that the facilities for fraud are enormous, and increase in all the large cities. The Democratic managers may, at any Presidential election in which the contest is close, win the day by simply doing enough personating, and repeating, and forging, and ballot-stuffing here to carry this State or Pennsylvania over. They might in this way neutralize the whole honest vote of Ohio, or Minnesota, or California; the fact that they had done so might be notorious, but for offences of this sort there is absolutely no constitutional remedy. Ohio or Minnesota or California thus cheated out of the legitimate result of her majority would have nowhere to go for redress. Even if there were a tribunal competent to hear such a plaint, party passions would run far too high to render it possible for it to decide it. There would be but one alternative open—fighting or submission, and as men do not lightly enter on civil war, the victims of the fraud would probably—may we not say *will* probably?—for some time, at least, sit down under it patiently. The Democrats know this, and we have little doubt will govern themselves accordingly. If it should ever appear, and it may appear any day, that the vote of New-York or Pennsylvania is all that is needed to put the Democratic candidate in the White House, we may feel sure, judging from what happened last year, that it will be secured for him to a certainty. Supposing it to be done, and supposing the whole country to know it, what should we do? This is a good question for people to ask themselves, and the time to ask it and get the answer ready is now, in the midst of peace and quietness, and not after it comes up and presses for instant solution.

Suppose, on the other hand, that the President were elected, as many people would like to have him, by the direct popular vote, and the victory be thus awarded to the candidate obtaining a majority of the total vote of the Union. Suppose the contest should be, as it may be, at any time, very close, and the majority claimed were not over ten thousand votes; and suppose that we had positive proof that this majority had been obtained by the forcible driving away of the weaker party from the polls in such States as Texas, or Arkansas, or Georgia,—what should we do about it? Should we quietly install the product of this ruffianism in the White House, and go on as if nothing had happened, thus tempting the perpetrators into a repetition of it every four years ever after? Does not the mere asking of such a question suggest a difficulty of the most awful kind to every thinking man?

How, then, are we to conjure away this shape of dread which now hangs constantly before our eyes? There is only one way, as Mr. ADAMS pointed out on Wednesday, and that is by breaking up each State of the Union into equal electoral districts, but so small that frauds perpetrated in any one spot would only affect at best a small number of votes. At present, each State constitutes for the purposes of the Presidential election a district in itself of enormous size, which can be lost or won by a single throw. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, as a result of his examination of the New-York election frauds, introduced into the House last session an amendment to the Constitution which provides that each State shall be divided into the districts, each containing as nearly as possible the same amount of population. In this way, when the Ring began to cheat, instead of being able to carry the whole State by cheating in three or four wards of this City, they would at most only gain one or two Presidential votes by it; while to secure the whole vote of the State they would have to cheat in thirty-three different places. Whatever defects this plan may have, it is safe to say a better one could not be hit upon, and we trust Mr. LAWRENCE, or some one else, will not let it sleep when Congress meets. There is time, slow a process as amending the Constitution is, to push through an amendment of this kind before the next Presidential election, and nobody can doubt who examines the political horizon at all keenly that in 1872 we *may* need such an amendment badly.

**Killing No Murder.**

The steamboats of the Mississippi have long possessed an unenviable notoriety all over the world. They are associated in the popular mind with every description of lawlessness, mismanagement, and reckless disregard of human life. The wildest story of sitting on safety valves and heating the boilers until they burst, still finds ready credence if the scene of it is laid on a Mississippi steamer. If there has sometimes been exaggeration in these narratives, it must be said on the other hand that none of them do justice to the tragedies which actually take place. Life is held so cheaply that when a score or two of our fellow-creatures are hurried from the world, people scarcely stop to read the account of the event. The travelers who fall victims probably came from distant parts, and although every one of them may have left desolate homes and breaking hearts behind, their fate awakens neither indignation nor sympathy. We are accustomed to such "accidents," and have learned to regard them as inevitable. Before the dead are buried they are forgotten, except by the women whom they have left widows, and the children who have been cast upon the world fatherless.

When life is lost by a catastrophe which could not have been prevented by ordinary forethought or care, the event is deplorable enough. But these steamboat disasters can nearly always be traced to the most willful and scandalous neglect or imprudence. A boiler explodes because an incompetent man is put in charge of it, or because it is worn out. The owners, who are chiefly to blame, escape so often with absolute impunity, that they give themselves no concern about calamities which would fill any other community with horror. Compensation might easily be exacted from them, either by the wounded or by the relatives of the dead, but they know very well that no one will take the trouble to bring the necessary actions in the Courts. Their underlings soon become as reckless as themselves. Was there ever a more unnecessary slaughter than that which we reported yesterday? Two hundred and twenty-two human beings met an awful death through nothing in the world but the half-drunken folly of four or five passengers, and the inexcusable neglect of the owners and managers of a steamer. Nothing occurred which might not have been prevented by the most ordinary precautions. The *Stonewall* left St. Louis laden with passengers, and with a large quantity of freight, chiefly hay. She had proceeded no more than one hundred and twenty-five miles on her way to New-Orleans when the alarm of fire was given. Some deck passengers had been playing cards, and had stuck a candle up close to the hay. No one prevented them. The hay caught fire—it would have been a miracle if it had not—and the steamer was soon ablaze from stem to stern. The passengers crowded in excited masses to the forecastle, and either threw themselves overboard or were pushed into the water by the terrified throng behind. They had, it is said, previously prevented any attempt to put the fire out by their frenzied behavior. But, in truth, every man on board seems to have lost his presence of mind. The pilot ran the boat on to a gravel bar, and after that she could not be brought within a hundred yards of the shore. Whether the captain and crew exerted themselves to restore order or not, the accounts do not inform us. The fire evidently spread too rapidly to allow of any well-ordered attempt to quell it.

But the greater number of the passengers might have been saved if the steamer had carried those appliances which are indispensable to every description of vessel undertaking to carry passengers. When the time of need came, it was found that the *Stonewall* had no boats, and no life-preservers. The passengers were within a hundred yards of the shore, and a disciplined crew, provided with one or two boats, could easily have taken them all off. But the fire itself ought never to have happened. If combustible freight is allowed to be taken on board these river steamboats with large numbers of passengers, the owners might at least order their subordinates to look properly after it. Tarpaulins thrown over this hay might have saved over two hundred lives—the population of many a flourishing village. A stray spark would have set fire to the hay just as easily as the candle of the card players. But the crew did not interfere. "It was no business of theirs."

It would be waste of time to endeavor to bring the owners of the *Stonewall* to consider the misery and despair they have carried into two hundred families. It pays them to carry freight, and some portion of their profits would be lost if they employed a competent crew, or adopted any other means of preventing accidents. With open hay lying about the deck, they allowed their boat to start on its journey. The same thing will happen again to-morrow, and so on without limit until a severe lesson is taught those who are now allowed to escape the consequences of their own indifference to the public safety. When heavy damages for every accident are wrung from the pockets of railroad and steamboat proprietors, they will begin to understand that the cheapest course in the long run is to make every possible provision against accident, and if the state of the laws does not admit of the culprits being reached in this way, it is high time that the necessary alterations were made. Let these accidents occasionally be called homicides, and treated as such, and traveling in this country will soon be accomplished with no more than the ordinary risks.

**Democratic Arguments for Brooklyn People.**

The people of Brooklyn may possibly have been tickled by the wit of some of the distinguished orators of the "Democratic rally" on Thursday evening; but it would be an insult to their intelligence to suppose that they swallowed the "arguments." "What is money for?" cries Mr. COX. "It is simply for barter and trade. It is quite simple. All nations want gold and silver, which were made by God to be the legal tender of the country. All the pretences of the Radical Party in reference to paying off the public debts are frauds." And thereupon the speaker actually produced a calculation to show that "the national debt has never been decreased!" According to the report of his speech, Mr. COX really pretended that "the national debt is now $16,000,000 more than it was just after the war!"

Now, the people of Brooklyn are supposed to be endowed with common sense; and it is to be supposed, also, that they have the capacity to read the newspapers. And, if they *do* read the newspapers, they have seen by the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 1st of the present month, that the Administration had at that time, since its coming into office last March, reduced the debt by nearly $57,000,000. They have furthermore seen that the progress of reduction, net, in September alone, was $7,467,429. They have seen that the revenue receipts for a single quarter under GRANT exceeded by $10,000,000 those of the same period under his predecessor; that the total gains from the present rigid collection of taxes, under GRANT, are at the rate of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year; that the taxes have been actually decreased since 1866, despite the decrease of the debt; and that, at the present rate of taxation, we shall be free from the whole debt, principal and interest, in less than fifteen years.

But the truth is that the argument for repudiation requires the admission of the premiss that we are making no progress, but, on the other hand, are rather "going to the bad," in finance, despite our best efforts. In order to establish this premiss, the Democratic leaders are forced to the most astounding tricks of arithmetical legerdemain; and even the *World* will admit that Democratic papers and speakers *can* twist figures pretty adroitly, if "the cause" requires it.

The "chaffing" powers of Democratic orators have never been disputed; but "chaff" is somewhat unsubstantial to digest as a "steady diet" on this matter; and certainly it is only as first-class joking that such statements with regard to the non-reduction of our debt can be listened to.

**The United States Circuit Court.**

The Circuit Courts of the United States have always been Courts of great importance, but that importance has very much increased of late, and will continue to increase, for the tendencies of the times have thrown and will throw more and more business into the Federal Courts. And of all the Circuits, there is none so important as the Second, which includes Connecticut and Vermont, and the three Districts of our own State. The fact that it contains the City of New-York, the chief city of the country, is sufficient to place it in a preëminent position. The business which this great commercial centre brings to it is not only vast in amount, but peculiar in some of its characteristics. Cases arising under the Internal Revenue laws involve similar questions in all the Circuits of the United States. So do patent suits and prosecutions under certain branches of the criminal law of the United States, as counterfeiting, Post Office robbing, and the like. But this commercial City brings questions of commercial law, whose application touches all the springs of business. It brings all the questions arising out of the importation of two-thirds of the foreign goods which are brought into this great country—questions, moreover, of civil and criminal law which seriously affect the revenues of the country. It brings all the criminal offences committed on the high seas on board all the American vessels which enter this port; and it brings the questions of Admiralty law which arise for determination in the immense commerce which flows into our country from all quarters of the globe through this capacious gateway.

We need not enlarge upon the manner in which the United States Court for this Circuit has met these questions in the past. It has been most fortunate in being presided over by a Judge of integrity and clear-sightedness, whose long experience has made him familiar with the highways and the byways of these peculiar branches of jurisprudence, and has rendered his voice potential by his decisions in the Court of final appeal. And it is sufficient praise for the other Judges from the District Courts who have aided him by their labors, to say that they have not been unworthy of their chief.

But now we take a new departure. The act creating a Circuit Judge for each Circuit will change the habit of the Court. Judge NELSON will sit in it but seldom, for the duties of the Supreme Court will make increasing demands upon him, and the District Judges will feel themselves at liberty to devote their time more exclusively to the business of the District Courts.

It is easy to be seen, therefore, that if the traditions of the Court are to be preserved, the man who is to be appointed to it should have somewhat peculiar qualifications. Men may have large experience in other branches of the law who would find, if placed in that position, that they had almost everything to learn. Men might easily be found who have been on the Bench for years, who have never tried a patent cause, who have not the remotest idea of proceedings in admiralty, and [illegible] called upon to preside at the trial of a criminal under a statute with which they were entirely unfamiliar, and with no tribunal of review to correct any errors into which they might fall.

The circle of those who have the qualification of experience in these peculiar departments is, indeed, not large. It is certainly not too much to hope of the appointing power, that if it goes outside of that circle, the new appointee may be one who can learn his duties quickly, for the calls upon him will begin at once. Nor should he be one who, either from age or from habit of mind, is fixed in his ways and ideas, for he will be called upon to enter paths unfamiliar to his feet, and to take up the burden of traversing new and strange and extensive fields of jurisprudence.

It is evident, from the comments of the London *Times*, as reported by cable this morning, that the relations of parties here on the question of national faith is understood abroad. The Democratic Party is rightly associated in the foreign mind with the policy of repudiation; while the Republican Party is as clearly identified with the maintenance untarnished of the nation's honor. Perhaps, as the *Times* suggests, the earnestness with which Republican leaders oppose repudiation is evidence of the organized force of the repudiators; but it is equally certain that wherever the issue has been squarely presented the Democracy have been defeated by the people.

The dispatch from Salt Lake should quiet the demand for the adoption of a stern Anti-Mormon policy by the General Government. The system is in danger from influences which are at work among the Mormons themselves; and these influences will gather strength if there be no Federal interference to counteract them. The predictions of those who relied upon the effects of free communication with the outside world are being rapidly verified. Foes of BRIGHAM YOUNG are springing up in his own household; his sway is challenged by his own followers; and time only is now needed to render his pretensions harmless. The leave-alone policy will work best.

The British Government is applying the screw very gently with the view of attaching British Columbia to the Canadian Confederation. Earl GRANVILLE, the Colonial Secretary, has addressed a dispatch to Governor MUSGROVE, of British Columbia, in which the advantages of the union are earnestly and not unfairly stated. The obstacles to the measure, arising from distance and the absence of means of communication, seem, however, to be underrated; under the most favorable circumstances, years must elapse before these obstacles can be overcome. And in the long interval will Her Majesty's subjects on the Pacific coast be content with an arrangement which cannot possibly satisfy their urgent wants? For the time, at least, the struggle is between loyalty and self-interest.

Democratic orators are fierce in their denunciation of the national currency. They adduce its depreciation as an illustration of the evils of Republican rule. Two facts should, however, be remembered in this connection. One is, that the depreciation was aggravated and is prolonged by Democratic attacks upon the national credit. The other, that, bad as it is, the Democrats would make the currency infinitely worse, by renewing the process of inflation, which is an essential feature of PENDLETON'S plan.

The London *Times* would not accord clemency to the Fenians. Treason, it says, "is more fraught than ordinary crimes with ruinous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the country," and therefore it must be severely punished. This comes from the journal which raved wildly at the United States for even talking of bringing JEFFERSON DAVIS to trial, and which was never tired of lecturing us on the necessity of forgiving all who had been found in arms against the Government. It told us that in this age the punishment of traitors would be a disgrace to any nation, and that it was our duty to let every rebel go free, no matter how black had been his offences. Now, the secessionists did not hate the North more than the Fenians hate England. The former were a thousandfold more guilty than the latter *could* ever have been, even if they had carried out the plans they merely threatened. But the *Times* will not hear of mercy for the Fenians. As usual, it preaches one doctrine for England and a totally different doctrine for all the rest of the world. If by chance it ever remembered its own words, it might be a little disconcerted, with all its hardihood, by the inconsistencies of which it has been guilty in this miserable affair of the Fenians.

The "Woman Suffrage" party have discovered a text of Scripture which they seem to think bears strongly on their side of the argument. They have "resolved"—fancy passing a "resolution" on such a subject—that the equality of men and women was expressly provided for in the scheme of creation, and that it was "a part of our Saviour's plan for a perfect Christian society, in (*sic*) which an Apostle says: 'There is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female.'" The previous words are: "There is neither Jew nor Greek," so that the Apostle must have meant to certify that there is no real difference between races, any more than there is between the sexes. A Jew and Greek are the same—so are a man and a woman. In reality he was speaking of all distinctions and classes being leveled when they have embraced one faith; and there is nothing to show that he had the great question of woman suffrage, or Miss ANTHONY, or Mrs. STANTON, or Mrs. HOWE, or any other female "regenerator" in his mind at the moment. These distinguished females may pass a resolution to define St. Paul's real meaning, just as they have settled by resolution the plan of the Creator in the formation of the universe. They may also "resolve" that there are no physiological grounds for the prevalent opinion that sufficient causes exist for a division of the human race into two sexes. This would, at least, be better than garbling Scripture. But how can they pretend to ask a respectful hearing for their claims when they are unable to draw up a statement of their opinions in an intelligible, coherent, or temperate form? Do they suppose that they can revolutionize the political system by uttering a series of hysterical screams in all the large cities of the Union?

Complaints are appearing in several journals with reference to the Democratic "demonstration" in Union-square on Wednesday evening. One correspondent writes to say that he received a severe flesh wound from a rocket stick; another states that his sick child was rendered worse by the noise and confusion which were kept up until nearly 11 o'clock. What of it? If the Democrats want the City what right has any one else in it? It is, from one point of view, outrageous to send up rockets in one of the most frequented parts of the City, and to let off guns and "maroons" along the principal thoroughfares. Many a woman or child might have been trembling between fear and death when the crowd came along with their noisy devices for attracting attention. But what nonsense it is to talk about such trifles. "Have you laws? have you a police?" asks one writer. We certainly have, but they don't "count for much." We get on with as little as possible of both. Rocket sticks may put out people's eyes, but it is all for the good of the Democrats. Let that thought console the sufferers.

Some old author—TACITUS, we believe—says it bodes no good to the people when the rulers of men meet in conference. If such were the case, the peoples of Europe should be rather down-hearted to see such a fraternizing of the crowned heads as has taken place latterly—the King of Prussia crossing the Rhine to shake hands with NAPOLEON, the Hapsburg Archduke going to meet the Carignans in Milan, and FRANCIS JOSEPH himself, they say, about to hold colloquy with his "dearest foe" in Florence. Nothing is now wanting but the *accolade* of the Czar and King GEORGE of Greece to complete the picture of a happy family of Kings. We do not altogether agree with TACITUS. Times are changed; and if these meetings of the sovereigns should lead them, as would be the case were they wise, to set aside their enormous armaments, the poor people all round would have very good reason to feel comfortable, and wish those great folks would meet together somewhat oftener. But we fear that there is more mischief than good in the conferences now being held.

The preliminary report of the Department of Agriculture on the state of the crops makes the startling declaration that the actual reduction in value the past season alone, from the "alternate drowning and scorching" of farm crops, has been not less than $200,000,000! The importance, not only to individual prosperity but to the national resources, of better draining, and, in general, more careful culture, is very obvious. It is a significant commentary on the natural fertility of the soil that, despite all drawbacks, the corn crop will be "amply sufficient for all the wants of the country," while we are told that, had the Spring wheat been equal to the Winter, "the whole crop would be enormous." It is also noteworthy that the area of cotton cultivation was increased last Spring fully sixteen per cent., and that more than a million acres were added to the cultivated area.

One noticeable result of that old civic independence, which made the Middle Age history of Italy so heroic or so picturesque, is the diversity of dialects in that country. Strangers would be apt to think that the poetry of DANTE, PETRARCH and ALFIERI—to say nothing of the Crusean Academy—must have made the standard Italian a common speech. But, as our Milan correspondent observes, the contrary is the fact, and the educated people of Italy are now trying to merge their dialects in a general style of language. They will find, of course, that the best way of bringing this about is to get up the common-school system, which will be more to the purpose than all the Dantés, Machiavellis and Manzonis of that famous country.

The general depression which has overcome the marine of the United States does not, we are happy to say, weigh upon the navy of Yale College, which is now in a restored and flourishing condition. "The boat house," says our correspondent "Epsilon," "is in good order and condition," and there are "fifteen serviceable boats, four shells, three gigs, two barges, two double sculls and four single sculls." The former shortcomings against the Harvards have not been at all discouraging—and need not be: for every classic scholar knows that the Carthaginians beat the Romans in every naval engagement at first. The "Lacustrines" of Salton' stal, everything considered, have no reason to fear any rivalry with the "Riverines" of the Charles.

After all, that spire of the Old Dutch Church in Fulton-street is not so very far gone; and we hasten to state the fact for the assurance of all "Knickerbockers" and others who love the ancient landmarks. There is a great piece of the belfry left, and a careless passenger would suppose the whole of it was still towering above him. Only about six feet of it has been shorn off, and the exterior of the church has a solid look still, though it bears the marks and tokens of the "fire and water ordeal" as it is usually administered in the present steam-engine age.

California continues in the path of progress. The total value of her exports for the first nine months of this year does indeed compare unfavorably with the corresponding period of 1868. This is to be accounted for chiefly by the diminished value of agricultural products, the quantity of flour sent out, for instance, having been nearly as great as before, while the total value is $700,000 less. In spite of this depreciation the items of wheat and barley show an increase of $222,000. The export of ores has been arrested by the low price of copper, while quicksilver shows the large decrease of $500,000. The wine trade is looking up, yielding, with the addition of brandy, an increase of $192,000. Last year 1,111,200 gallons of wine were made and 85,800 of brandy, the number of grapevines being put down at 3,840,000. The exports of wool have increased $170,000, and of hides $60,000. The number of neat cattle in the country is 18,000, or only about one-fifth of what it was fifteen years ago. They are, however, being replaced by sheep, which now foot up to a total of 209,000, producing 620,000 pounds of wool, or about three pounds per sheep.

**Free Lectures on Machinery and Mechanical Engineering.**

The trustees of the Cooper Union have now completed the comprehensive scheme for the free technical education of workingmen, originally contemplated by the trust deed of Mr. COOPER, by the establishment of a permanent course on "Machinery and Mechanical Engineering."

Professor PLYMPTON, who has been appointed to this department, will deliver his inaugural address, on the "Claims of Mechanical Science," this evening at 8 o'clock, and the regular lectures will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7:45 P. M. in the Mechanical Lecture Room, and the whole course is, like the other instruction of the Cooper Union, given gratuitously.

The mechanics of New-York are now freely offered all the technical knowledge which can be imparted by able instructors and ample scientific appliances.

The Messrs. HARPER give the readers of *Harper's Weekly* a spirited pictorial contribution to the political history of the present contest. The "Democratic Platform Made Easy" is a two-page engraving, illustrative of the various points of the platform, the text of which is interwoven with the sketch. The whole is an effective campaign weapon, and all the more that the illustrations of Democratic principles are full of graceful satire.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

MOZART's fairy gem of "The Magic Flute," the absurd story of which is powerless to offend, so exquisite is the music accompanying it, was sung at the French Theatre last evening in presence of a very numerous audience. There is no need to dwell at length on the performance, in which was perceptible a heartiness of purpose on the part of all concerned that went far to excuse many defects. Herr HIMMER was *Tamino*, Herr FORMES *Papageno*, Herr WEINLICH *Sarastro*, Mme. ROTTER *Queen of the Night*, and Mme. FREDERICI *Pamina*. The most notable features of the representation were the perfect execution of the magnificent overture under the direction of Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ; the impressive choruses of the priests; the solo allotted to *Sarastro*, commencing "In diesen heil'gen Hallen," and the second of the two great airs of the *Queen of the Night*, lowered, of course, to suit the powerful and unbending voice of Mme. ROTTER, but rendered by her, to one's pleasant surprise, with a correctness and effect that extended even to the vocalisation of the difficult staccato passage terminating the allegro movement. The final representation of this too brief season occurs at the same house to-night. "Robert Der Teufel" is the opera.

MISS BEEBE'S CONCERT.

Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, a well-known songstress, is about to depart for Europe. She will profit by a farewell concert, at Steinway Hall, to-night. Miss BEEBE herself is to sing, and Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Miss EMILY KOHL, and Messrs. W. J. HILL, W. H. BECKETT, W. POPPER, G. W. MORGAN and Master WILLIE HESS will assist.

CARLOTTA PATTI IN PHILADELPHIA.

The pleasant, but not altogether unanticipated news of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI's success in Philadelphia last night is at hand. A telegraphic dispatch sets forth that the house was crowded and that the triumph of the *artistes* was genuine.

### Theatrical.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

A few nights ago, the life of Miss AMES, one of the members of the company of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, was imperiled by the accidental ignition of her dress. The lady's friends (in a card) desire to make a public acknowledgment of the great kindness and sympathy shown her on that occasion, and since, by the ladies and gentlemen of the company. The young lady speaks particularly and frequently, with the utmost gratitude, of Mr. SAUNDERS, the head carpenter, to whose brave efforts and admirable presence of mind she doubtless owes her life.

### Musical Notes.

Mr. CHAS. H. FARNHAM who had much success last season in teaching music by the Galin method, has returned to town for the Winter, and may be addressed at the house of Messrs. CHICKERING, Fourteenth-street. Mr. FARNHAM's abilities are recommended by the eminent Committee of Patronage organized in Paris to advocate the general adoption of the Galin method, and those who wish to receive instruction therein will certainly find in this gentleman a competent teacher.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

JOHN C. MALL has declined the Republican nomination for member of Assembly in Sullivan County, and FRIEND S. COUCH has been nominated in his place. The new nominee is highly spoken of by the local papers as being eminently worthy of an enthusiastic support.

The Republicans of Jefferson County have healed their differences, joined in supporting a single ticket, and now present a united front to their opponents, which is the promise of victory.

The Fifth Assembly District in Brooklyn is one which ought to be carried by the Republicans this year, as they carried it last. The Republican candidate, WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, has the advantage of having served one term in the Assembly with honor to himself. There is some opposition to him, arising out of the controversy about selling off a portion of Prospect Park, but it is not likely that the Republicans will throw away the chance of securing a Republican Assemblyman from Kings County on such a question.

The Brooklyn Republicans have put Mr. WM. M. LITTLE in the field as their candidate for Mayor. Mr. LITTLE is a thorough business man, and accepted the nomination because, knowing the vast amount of corruption with which his opponent in the race, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, is identified, he thought there might be enough conscience, self-respect and love of a dignified and really economical City Government among the voters to elect him. Mr. LITTLE's reputation is stainless, and if the Republicans and all Democrats who are not wedded to the "Ring" will join hands, he can be elected.

Mr. JOHN FOLEY is indorsed as a candidate for the office of Supervisor by a large number of our most enterprising, vigilant and public-spirited citizens, whose names, published in another column, should carry with them great weight. In their card they forcibly express the hope that a sufficient number of voters of this City will, on Tuesday next, manifest their sincere desire for reform, and their appreciation of integrity, efficiency and conscientious application to the discharge of duty, by giving him their votes, and secure his election to the important office for which he has been placed in nomination. He is well known to be honestly and inflexibly opposed to all the corrupt schemes of the Tammany Ring, and his past course guarantees that, if elected, he will be found "a protector of the best interests of both property holders and rent payers."

The Troy *Whig* says that Mr. ROBERT GREEN, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the First District of Rensselaer County, is a well-known citizen of Troy, a staunch Republican and a man in every way worthy of a hearty and unanimous support.

H. C. MOLSON, Chairman of the Colored Citizens' State Committee, has published this brief address to the colored voters of this State: "The importance of the present election to the colored men of New-York cannot be overestimated. Not only principle is involved, but self-protection and great personal interests. Constitutional guarantees of the right of men to vote, are to be won or lost. Let there be action all along the line. Let every voter be at the polls. Let us have a colored voter at the polls, in every district, to peddle votes and challenge illegal voters. The time has come when free men should be, and are, free to act. 'God helps those who help themselves;' and now, if we strike for free ballot-boxes, they are ours."

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### Workingmen's Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held in the large hall at the Cooper Institute last evening. Mr. J. M. BOISONG called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. JAMES E. TAYLOR, of the Stone Cutters' Society, as Chairman. Mr. JOHN ENNIS, of the Plasterers' Union, was the first speaker. He said the present party candidates for political office claimed that they were going to erase the Conspiracy law from the statute book, but that it was the duty of the workingmen to see that they did so. There was something else the workingmen wanted, besides the repeal of the Conspiracy law. They were anxious to have a good and equitable Apprentice law, in order to secure protection both to the master and the apprentice. The workingmen were also in favor of a Lien law, giving them a right to attach a building in order to receive their wages, without regard to the ownership of the building. The speaker said that the members who were elected for the ensuing Legislature would be closely watched, and that their record on the labor question would not be forgotten. He asserted that the workingmen had an opportunity of proving their power at the ballot box on Tuesday next. He advised them to vote for good men and advocates of the labor interest. He mentioned the nomination of NELSON W. YOUNG for Coroner, and urged them to elect him by a large majority.

NELSON W. YOUNG was subsequently introduced, and said that the workingmen were determined to only choose such men for the Legislature as would represent their views on the Eight-hour law, the Conspiracy law, and the Apprentice law. He claimed that the position of Coroner, for which he was a candidate, was a very important one for the workingmen, insuring the safety for laborers on buildings, &c. He said that he was exclusively a workingman's candidate, and that he did not belong to any particular party, although his nomination had been ratified by several parties.

The Chairman announced that this Workingmen's Union was not a political organization, and that it had no part in the meeting as an organization. JAMES REILLEY, a workingmen's candidate for Assembly, urged the meeting to beware of the Tammany politicians who professed to be advocates of the labor interest. He said that they would use the labor question as a hobby-horse, but that they would never act in any practical way in the matter.

Addresses were subsequently made by CONRAD KUHN, JAMES MATTHEWS, and FRANCIS R. PURCELL, after which the meeting adjourned amid considerable enthusiasm.

### Address of the Seventeenth District Republican Association.

The Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District has issued an address from their headquarters, in West Forty-sixth-street, the subjoined portion of which states compendiously the main issues involved in the campaign:

"We appeal to you, to intelligent men of all shades of political opinion, to go to the polls next Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote in favor of honesty and justice—by your ballot attesting that the obligations incurred in the struggle for national existence shall be faithfully kept. Success of the Democratic Party in this State, as elsewhere, means depreciation of the public credit. Ohio and Pennsylvania have taken their stand against repudiation. With New-York again in line on the right side, confidence in the national securities is increased, and the funding of the national debt, as proposed by the Administration, at a lower rate of interest, is rendered certain; thereby saving $25,000,000 yearly to the people, reducing taxation and enabling us to resume specie payments. Then a dollar greenback will be worth a dollar in gold, and the financial problem will have been solved. Thus the material prosperity of every citizen is inseparably bound up in the maintenance of the national faith. The Secretary of the Treasury tells us that if the debt continues to be paid off at the same rapid rate it has been since the inauguration of President GRANT, our whole indebtedness will be extinguished in fourteen years. And may we not justly be proud to be associated in the work of political regeneration of a great State like New-York, placing her in alliance with the cause of patriotism and national honor! Impartial suffrage comes before us directly, in voting whether the 'property qualification' shall be required [illegible] hitherto proscribed class of citizens. B[illegible]ting against the 'property qualificat[illegible] we do what we can to make a living truth of the doctrine of the declaration, the primal principle of the Republican Party, that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' These are the main issues. A statement of them is enough to show their importance. Do not fail to vote. With such questions to be decided, self-disfranchisement is scarcely less than a political crime. Every patriotic instinct, every business and industrial interest demands that we shall vote. Let no sacrifice keep you away from the polls. The signs are promising, if every man does his duty. This State is honestly Republican by a more decided majority than Pennsylvania or Ohio. A full vote is certain victory. Let the Empire State be redeemed from the control of the men who perpetrated the frauds of last year, and foisted upon the City the infamous tax levy. Neglect nothing which will add a single Republican vote to the count."

### Ratification of the Republican Ticket by the Boys in Blue.

A well-attended meeting of the Excelsior Club of the "Boys in Blue" was held last evening at Dodworth Hall, Broadway, near Eleventh-street. Colonel DA COSTA presided on the occasion, and Mr. S. B. KINGSBURY acted as Secretary. After stirring addresses from Mr. C. P. SHAW and Colonel G. W. DA COSTA, it was resolved, amid much enthusiasm, that the Excelsior Club of the "Boys in Blue," without distinction of party, indorse the nomination of CHARLES P. SHAW as a candidate for Assembly from the Seventh District; that they also indorse for the office of Comptroller Hon. HORACE GREELEY, the breakwater of the liberal party, and Hon. FRANZ SIGEL, that recognized and ardent lover of liberty, for the position of Secretary of State. The Boys evidently mean work in their district.

### Refusal to Register a Naturalized Citizen—Writ of Mandamus.

Judge CARDOZO has ordered the Board of Registry of the Second District of the Fourteenth Ward, JAMES A. EARLY, FRANCIS MANGIN, EDWARD KIERNAN and JAS. DUNIN, to appear before him to-day, and show cause why they shall not place the name of MICHAEL KILFOIL upon the registry.

KILFOIL is 43 years of age, and says he was naturalized in 1866 in the Court of Common Pleas. He presented himself before the above Board of Registry yesterday, but the Registrars declined putting his name upon their lists. KILFOIL claims that he exhibited his certificate of naturalization and offered to take the oaths necessary in such cases, but without effect. He then applied through counsel to Judge CARDOZO, who issued a *mandamus*.

### Second District Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Second District, Kings County, met at Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, to consider the resignation of Hon. SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN. Colonel E. B. FOWLER occupied the chair. The Secretary read Mr. KAUFFMAN's letter declining the nomination for Senator on account of his private business. The Secretaries of the Convention were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. KAUFFMAN and inform him that the Convention declined to receive his resignation, and that they adhered to their nomination.

### Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Union Republican Association (Twenty-eighth-street organization) of the Twenty-first Assembly District, last evening, at Washington Hall, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, ratified the nomination of ALEXANDER THAIN for Assemblyman, and resolved to support him in the coming election in opposition to his rival for the same office, ROBT. C. BROWN, nominated under the auspices of the Twenty-second-street organization. Addresses were delivered by THADDEUS WAKEMAN, OTIS T. HALL and ALEXANDER THAIN, who pledged himself in favor of negro suffrage, and opposed the present system of elective Judiciary.

### German Republican Mass Meeting.

A German Republican mass meeting of the voters of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, was held at the west side Turner Hall, No. 102 Prince-street, last night, Mr. HERMAN CANTOR presiding. Speeches were made by Messrs. M. E. MINGER, H. D. LAPAUGH, Dr. E. HOEBER, CHAS. GOEPP, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, and Captain J. C. F. BEYLAND. The resolutions of the late German Republican mass meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, were read and approved. Three cheers having then been given for the candidates on the Republican ticket, the meeting adjourned.

### Political Brevities.

Mr. CHAS. A. FLAMMER is the only Republican candidate in the Seventeenth Assembly District. He was first presented by the German organization, and subsequently received the regular nomination. The Republicans of that district believe that with the proper efforts he can be elected.

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms of the Norton Association, No. 287 Hudson-street. Speeches were made by A. B. MILLER, Captain TOMPKINS, Hon. PETER M. SCHELL and others.

The Republicans in the Fifteenth Assembly District made no nomination last evening. The nomination has been tendered to several persons, but has in each case been declined.

The Young Men's General Republican Committee of Hudson County, N. J., last evening in Jersey City, unanimously nominated HENRY H. NEWKIRK, of Bergen, for County Clerk.

### A Broadway Railroad—Letter from Jacob Sharpe.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication. It will interest the public, as Mr. SHARPE is supposed to have for years worked for a railroad through Broadway:

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NO. 106 SIXTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

*Jacob Sharpe, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: Please inform me whether, in the event of your election to the Senate, you will favor the construction of a railroad in Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to the Battery.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. CONKLING,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

*F. A. Conkling, Esq., Chairman of Executive Committee Union Republican Association, &c.:*

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of this date requesting me to inform you whether, in the event of my election to the Senate, I will favor the construction of a railroad on Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to the Battery, I have to inform you that I will not favor that project, but will do all in my power to prevent the passage of any act authorizing the same.

Yours respectfully,
JACOB SHARPE.

—*Evening Post.*

## PERSONAL.

The Minister from Honduras, Señor GOMEZ, leaves the United States on the next Isthmus steamer. This gentleman formerly represented Nicaragua and San Salvador in Washington, of which latter State he was twice Secretary of State. During the troubles between Chili and Peru, on one side, and Spain, on the other, he was the confidential diplomatic agent of the two former in Europe, where he did good service. The destination of Mr. GOMEZ is Chili, and he leaves the Honduras Legation in charge of Mr. E. G. SQUIER, Consul General.

Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON, late President of the Metropolitan Police, yesterday paid a visit to the Central Police Office. He has much improved in health and is apparently tending to complete recovery.


**Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately** Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

THE HAIR-COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change gray hair to its natural color without risk or any disgusting consequences.—*Advertisement.*

**A. Raymond & Co.,**
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

**Brotherhead Library,**
No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

SIXTY-THREE ORDERS IN TWO DAYS from retailers and jobbers for the EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING. No better evidence required of its increasing popularity. The poisonous sulphur and lead compounds, and the same articles put up in a new fancy style to deceive the public, are altogether too unpopular. To detect the lead poison in them, drop it on the Iodide of Potash, and instantly the fatal yellow color appears. No such result with the EGYPTIAN HAIR COLORING, the only safe and effectual article. Agent, GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK, 58 Vesey-st.—*Advertisement.*

HOME AGAIN.—Our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for diseased scalps, loss of hair, premature grayness, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, wens, and all cutaneous eruptions. No charge for consultations. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

Neither failing teeth, nor the peeping wrinkles of time, so forcibly tell of advancing years, as your gray hair. AYER'S VIGOR restores its color and makes your appearance more agreeable to others, as well as yourself. With fresh, luxuriant hair, the infirmities of age are far less noticeable.—*Advertisement.*

OLD SOAP—Dry and hard, can be had by the box of JAMES PYLE, manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-street. All first-class grocers will supply PYLE'S celebrated "O. K," so favorably known among economical housekeepers.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-street, New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

MILHAU'S COD LIVER, GOLDEN BRAND, unsurpassed by any yet produced. Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphite of lime, a great improvement. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*


## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

### A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The NEW-YORK TIMES,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

The TIMES is a Republican journal, and will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent support of the Republican Party. It will sustain, with all its ability, the principles and policy of General GRANT's administration. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace and the prosperity of the nation can be best conserved and promoted. It will vindicate our dignity before foreign nations, and will discountenance aught by which our self respect or our love for republican institutions could be endangered.

The TIMES desires to be judged by the highest possible standard of journalism. Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from personal rancor or undue favoritism; and will be the production of the ablest and most experienced writers upon all the subjects treated. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely. Its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care, and will embrace every fact or public utterance of opinion that possesses interest and importance. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES will include, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character.

The WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions of the TIMES will be compiled with the greatest care, and will contain selections from the most important contents of the Daily issue, besides matters of interest to the agricultural sections of the country. All who prefer a newspaper but once or twice a week will find these editions admirably suited to their requirements.

A special edition of the TIMES for EUROPEAN circulation will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, in time for the European mails, and will be valuable and welcome to our friends abroad, whether Americans or of any other nationality than our own.

All these editions of the TIMES are of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing *fifty-six* columns, printed in clear and legible type, at the following rates:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
| Ten copies, one year | 15 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| Twenty copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |
| The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates. | |

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

### NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

#### SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Oct. 31, will contain, besides the latest domestic and foreign news by telegraph and mail, and from our own correspondents and reporters, an English story, entitled "Fatal Jewels," together with a quantity of carefully selected matter from the current literature of the day.

Also, a couple of columns or more of gossip about AMUSEMENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD, with notes on the movements of popular players.

EDITORIALS AND EDITORIAL NOTES on topics of the hour, social and political.

In the news columns Two Days' later ADVICES FROM EUROPE received by the Bremen steamer.

In the Local Department further details of the TERRIBLE FIRE in LIBERTY-STREET, in which three persons lost their lives; the Total Registry; and the proceedings at the close of the great Fair of the American Institute.

And a variety of interesting miscellaneous reading matter, including the popular columns of Notes.

The circulation of the Sunday TIMES, already large, is rapidly increasing, and it is therefore a valuable medium for advertisers. In order to be properly classified, advertisements for this edition should be sent into the TIMES PUBLICATION OFFICE as early on Saturday evening as possible.


**Troublesome Coughs and Colds, Sore** Throat and Hoarseness are speedily cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all affections of the lungs by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the cough, relieving the inflammation and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all druggists.


### For the Relief of the Inhabitants of Basket Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y.

*To the Citizens of New-York:*

A fearful and destructive flood occurred in the above locality recently, by which the destruction of life and a large amount of valuable property was the consequence, that inasmuch it has seriously embarrassed many of said inhabitants; and to the citizens of New-York, who feel an interest in behalf of this humane movement, subscriptions will be received by J. McB. Davidson & Co., Safe Manufacturers, No. 542 Broadway; McLewee & Putnam, Manufacturers, No. 561 Broadway; John Lloyd & Sons, Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren-st.; and Wm. G. Leask & Co., No. 503 Broadway, up stairs.


**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Removal.**
THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to No. 805 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

**Joy & Co. are Continuing the Newspaper** advertising business at the old stand of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

**To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and** tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.


### MARRIED.

BERRY—MOTT.—In Southport, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Wall, LLOYD W. BERRY to ELLA MOTT, daughter of G. Mott, Esq.

BOYD—CUTTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by Rev. N. M. Gaylord, FRANK L. BOYD to KATIE B. CUTTER, both of Boston.

CLARK—WEATHERBY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dr. P. L. Cuyler, Mr. CHAS. L. R. CLARK to Miss CORA A., daughter of Chas. S. Weatherby, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

KELLEY—TAYLOR.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, FRANK M. KELLEY to EMMA F., daughter of R. M. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

NESMITH—HEFFERAN.—On Thursday, July 1, 1869, by Rev. J. A. Keogh, of St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., FRANK E. NESMITH, son of John P. Nesmith, to Miss ELLA HEFFERAN, only daughter of P. Hefferan, all of this City.

MULLIGAN—FULLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Edwin E. Butler, CADWALLADER R. MULLIGAN to SARAH MARSH, daughter of the late Dudley B. Fuller.

SMITH—SPENCER.—At her father's residence, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by Rev. John Spaulding, D. D., BRADFORD SMITH, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., to JULIA S., daughter of Stephen F. Spencer, of this City.

SQUIER—BALL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Hanover, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Abner Brundage, THEODORE A. SQUIER to CARRIE, daughter of Hon. James H. Ball.

VAN WOERT—PALEN.—At Wilcox, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. G. H. Rafter, JACOB VAN WOERT, of New-York, to THERESA, daughter of John Palen, of Wilcox.

### DIED.

BIRD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, MARTHA JANE, wife of William Edgar Bird, and daughter of the late James O. Ward.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Clinton-av., west side, seventh house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BOGARDUS.—On Friday morning, Oct. 29, 1869, WILLIAM H. BOGARDUS, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his brother-in-law, No. 154 West 16th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOORMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, Mrs. MARY WELLES BOORMAN, widow of the late James Boorman, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 13 Washington-square.

BROOKS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, MITCHELL C. BROOKS, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 317 Lexington-av.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, on Thursday morning, Oct. 28, ALETHEA CARMER, aged 63 years, wife of Peter R. Brinckerhoff, and daughter of the late Henry McFarlan, of New-York.

Funeral services at All Saints, Briar Cliff, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 12 M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the depot upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train from New-York.

BURR.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Oct. 28, MARY ANN BURR.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Edw. W. and Geo. Burr, and brother-in-law, Lucius P. Hoyt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 162 Allen-st., without further invitation.

DAVISON.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, SARAH, wife of William John Davison, aged 32 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also her brother, James S. Brolly, and brother-in-law, Frank Davison, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 420 West 18th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DE PEYSTER.—At Brookline, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 28, JANE, widow of the late Captain F. A. De Peyster.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. A. N. Gunn, No. 249 West 34th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DECKER.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, ANDREW B. DECKER, aged 76 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the R. D. Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sunday, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DE MACARTY.—On Friday, Oct. 29, ARMAND DE MACARTY, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

DIKE.—At Nanuet, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, ALBYN V. DIKE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 82 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DENISON.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, GEORGE BURLINGHAM, youngest son of Dr. E. and Ellen K. Denison, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 30 Clarkson-st., on Saturday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FITZGERALD.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 23, ARTHUR BUTLER, eldest son of William J. and Mary A. Fitzgerald, aged 9 years and 6 months.

HOUGHTON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, ASAHEL HOUGHTON, M. D., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 318 West 26th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KIERSTED.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, at his late residence in Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., CHRISTOPHER N. KIERSTED, aged 88 years, formerly merchant of this City.

MITCHELL.—On Friday, Oct. 22, Mrs. ALICE TRASK, wife of Rev. Jno. S. Mitchell, D. D., aged 65 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, Jno. J. Mitchell, M. D., No. 965 2d-av., on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

MOUNTAIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, MARY A., wife of John Mountain, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M.

POST.—At Fordham, on Thursday, Oct. 28, DOROTHY POST, widow of the late Aron Post, Kingsbridge, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandson, Levi W. Stuart, Fordham, Westchester County, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCUDDER.—After a short illness, on Friday morning, Oct. 29, DAVID SCUDDER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 239 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SPOFFORD.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Oct. 28, PAUL SPOFFORD, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 4 East 14th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEARNS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, JOSEPH KETCHUM, youngest child of John N. and Alice A. Stearns, aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 119 East 59th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, CATHARINE VAN OSTRAND, wife of the late Garret J. Smith, deceased.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Reformed Church, Closter, N. J. Remains will be interred in the Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

SIMPSON.—At 10 o'clock on Thursday night, Oct. 28, ELIAS SIMPSON, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 31st day of October, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 329 East 17th-st.

WARD.—At Vineland, on Monday, Oct. 25, THEODORE A. WARD, late of the City of New-York.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**APPLETONS' JOURNAL,**
NO. 32,
FOR THIS WEEK,
CONTAINS
ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
OF
NEW-YORK CITY,
ACCOMPANIED
BY
INTERESTING SKETCHES OF THEM.
APPLETONS' JOURNAL
OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Price 10 cents, or $4 per annum, $2 for six months, in advance.
For sale by all news agents.
Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers,
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

**WEBER**
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Indorsed by the first artists—PAREPA-ROSA, KELLOGG, TOPP, BRIGNOLI, THEO. THOMAS, MILLS, PATTISON, BRISTOW, SANDERSON, MARETZEK and others, as the
LEADING PIANO-FORTES IN AMERICA.
Hence the unparalleled and enormous increase in their sale of
210 PER CENT.
in two years as per INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.
WAREROOMS:
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.

**LADIES' FURS.**
A large and attractive assortment, comprising every article in demand. Styles to please the most fastidious. Prices to meet the present order of economy. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY RE**paired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-street, and No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

**PATENT OFFICES.**
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

**GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS**—With improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $600. The oldest and largest Manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address, Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or
S. T. GORDON, New-York.
JAMES BELLAK, Philadelphia.

**A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER,** same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

**SQUIRE & LANDER,** NO. 97 FULTON-st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

**LOOK AT KELTY'S ADVERTISE**ment in another part of this paper.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


**JUST PUBLISHED.**

LIVING THOUGHTS.
By Mrs. C. A. MEANS. Uniform with "Golden Truths" and "Words of Hope." 4to. Tinted paper. Mor. cloth. $2.

HOW CHARLIE ROBERTS BECAME A MAN.
By Miss LOUISE M. THURSTON. 16mo. Illustrated. $1.

HOW EVA ROBERTS GAINED HER EDUCATION.
By Miss LOUISE M. THURSTON. 16mo. Illustrated. $1.

DOTTY DIMPLE'S FLYAWAY.
By SOPHIE MAY. 16mo. Illustrated. 75c. Completing DOTTY DIMPLE STORIES.

Sold by all booksellers and newsdealers, and sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
LEE & SHEPARD,
PUBLISHERS,
BOSTON.

**JUST PUBLISHED BY**
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
IN THE
ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF WONDERS,
GREAT HUNTS.
ADVENTURES ON THE GREAT HUNTING GROUNDS OF THE WORLD. By VICTOR MEUNIER. Illustrated with twenty-two wood cuts. One volume, 12mo. Price $1 50.

CRITICAL NOTICES.
"Just the book for boys during the coming Winter evenings."—*Boston Daily Journal.*
"It is a very entertaining as well as instructive book for persons of all ages."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED IN THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF WONDERS,
Each one vol. 12mo. Price $1 50 per vol.
Intelligence of Animals. | Wonders of Heat.
Wonders of Optics. | Thunder and Lightning.

*These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by the publishers upon receipt of price.*
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

**CAPITAL NEW BOOKS.**

VASHTI; OR, UNTIL DEATH DO US PART. The famous new novel, (which is looked for with such interest all over the country,) by AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "St. Elmo," "Beulah" and "Macaria."

PHEMIE'S TEMPTATION. A splendid new novel by MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," &c. *.* Price, $1 50.

All of this author's books are now in the hands of CARLETON, Publisher, who issues them in an elegant new style of binding, uniform in appearance with Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES' popular works, and at the reduced price of $1 50.

TO-DAY. A delightful new romance, by RICHARD B. KIMBALL, author of "St. Leger," "Was He Successful?" &c. *.* Elegantly bound. $1 75.

LIVING WRITERS OF THE SOUTH. Short biographies, lists of their works, and extracts from the most popular volumes of every living writer of the Southern United States. A valuable and unique work. By Professor J. WOOD DAVIDSON. *.*Over 600 pages, elegantly printed and bound in cloth. Price $2.

JOSH BILLINGS' FARMERS' ALMINAC. A laughable burlesque on the old-fashioned Farmers' Almanac; giving weather prognostications, advice to farmers and housekeepers, family receipts and moral remarks—all by that famous philosopher, "Josh Billings." *.*Elegantly printed, with lots of comic illustrations, paper cover. Price 25 cents.

STRANGE VISITORS.—A remarkable volume, containing thirty-six original contributions, by the spirits of such famous authors as Irving, Thackeray, Charlotte Bronte, Byron, Hawthorne, Willis, Humboldt, Mrs. Browning and others now dwelling in the spirit world. These wonderful articles were dictated through a clairvoyant, while in a trance state, and are of the most intensely interesting and enthralling nature. *.* Elegantly bound in cloth. Price $1 50.

These popular books, whose sales will be perfectly enormous, will be issued immediately; and booksellers who desire first lots and early copies, should order at once from

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,

at whose elegant new establishment on Madison-square may be found, at wholesale and retail, BOOKS in every department of literature, STATIONERY of unsurpassed excellence, and artistic BRONZES suitable for libraries.

**JOSEPHUS.**

THE WORKS OF JOSEPHUS.
A new and elegant library edition, in four volumes, demi octavo, including explanatory notes and observations, and a complete index. Printed on tinted paper from large, clear type, with a portrait of the author.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price, bound in cloth | $9 00 |
| Price, bound in library sheep | 10 00 |
| Price, bound in half calf | 16 00 |

For sale by all booksellers.
OAKLEY, MASON & CO., Publishers.

**PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS**
OF
ENGLISH ENGINEERS,
and of the Introduction of the Railway System into the United Kingdom.
By A CIVIL ENGINEER.
1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $3 50.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher.
No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.
*.* Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT SATURDAY,
NOV. 6.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.—"*The BEST History of the Roman Republic.*"
LONDON TIMES.—"*BY FAR THE BEST History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Commonwealth.*"

VOLUME I.
OF THE
HISTORY OF ROME,
From the earliest time to the period of its decline.
BY
Dr. THEODOR MOMMSEN.
Reprinted from the revised London edition, and at less than half the price.
To be completed in four volumes crown 8vo. Price of Volume I., $2 50.

Dr. MOMMSEN has long been known and appreciated through his researches into the languages, laws, and institutions of ancient Rome and Italy, as the most thoroughly versed scholar now living in these departments of historical investigation. To a wonderfully exact and exhaustive knowledge of these subjects, he unites great powers of generalization, a vigorous, spirited and exceedingly graphic style and keen analytical powers, which give this history a degree of interest and a permanent value possessed by no other record of the decline and fall of the Roman Commonwealth.

ANCIENT STATES AND EMPIRES;
A Work for Colleges and Schools.
By JOHN LORD, LL.D. Uniform with the "Old Roman World." One vol. crown 8vo.; $3.
The author has simply aimed in this work to present the most salient points—the most important events and characters of four thousand years, in a connected narrative, without theories or comments, and without encumbering the book with details of comparatively little interest.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Volumes I. and II. of
THE POPULAR EDITION OF
FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
From the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth.
To be completed in twelve volumes, 12mo, at two volumes per month.
$1 25 PER VOLUME.

CRITICAL NOTICES.
"A good and cheap edition of a work, which it is worth while to own and read."—*Nation.*
"Certainly the new edition is remarkably cheap."—*Tribune.*
"This edition is certainly a benefit to the public."—*World.*
These volumes are for sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid by the publishers upon receipt of price.
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

**A PERFECT GEM OF A BOOK.**
WHITTIER'S BALLADS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
With 60 Illustrations. Cloth, $5; Turkey morocco, $9.
It is a beautifully printed and bound volume of ninety-two pages, and the contents are; "Telling the Bees," "My Playmate," "Skipper Ireson's Ride," "Cobbler Keezer's Vision," "Amy Wentworth," "The Countess," Mary Garvin," "The Ranger," "The Wreck of Riverdale," and "The Changeling." These ballads are among the most charming of Whittier's writings, and the copious illustrations which accompany the poems have been prepared with so much care and fidelity to local and historical accuracy that they serve as a running commentary upon the text.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NOVEMBER NUMBER
HITCHCOCK'S
**NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE**
CONTENTS:
CARLOTTA PATTI. Portrait and Biography.
CARADORI ALLAN. Portrait and Biography.
STORY OF ZOROASTER. By ANDREW RAMSAY.
THE FAST AGE. Editorial.
READ MUSIC WELL. Editorial.
POPULAR MUSIC AT POPULAR PRICES. Editorial.
GREATNESS. Editorial.
HOME, SWEET HOME. By Waverly.
McDONALD CLARK. By Waverly.
ART NOTES. Special Contributor.
MUSICAL. Special Contributor.
DRAMATIC. Special Contributor.
POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. Original.
MUSIC.
DEAR HEARTH AND HOME. By J. R. THOMAS.
MY DEAREST ONE, FOR THEE. J. G. MAEDER.
MAIDEN'S PRAYER. C. BEVERLY.
"YOU GET!" "YOU BET!" C. M. CURRIER.

*Read what Moore's Rural New-Yorker says:*
"HITCHCOCK'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—If the excellent taste which characterizes this first issue of a new musical periodical is but a prelude of what is to come, then its publisher may rest assured of success. Handsomely illustrated, beautifully printed, and well edited, these sixteen pages of literature especially interesting to lovers of music—such as biographies of Malibran and Leonardo Da Vinci—and vocal and instrumental music, are very attractive and valuable."

This magazine is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally, and mailed to subscribers at $3 per year. Specimen copies sent, postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

**THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.**
A MONTHLY OF
RECREATION AND INSTRUCTION.
NOW READY,
THE NOVEMBER PART,
WITH TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS.
CONTENTS:
I. EPISODES IN AN OBSCURE LIFE: Being Experiences in the Tower Hamlets. By a Curate. V.—VII.—Three illustrations.
II. COMING EMPTY. By BENJAMIN ORME, M.A.
III. OF LOVING JESUS. By Rev. J. OSWALD DYKES.
IV. CRIES IN THE NIGHT. By ADA CAMBRIDGE. Two Illustrations.
V. A SUNDAY AT AIX LES BAINS. By the Editor. Illustrated.
VI. THE CROUCHER AT THE DOOR. By Rev. SAMUEL COX. Illustrated.
VII. UPWARD GLANCES. By Rev. C. PRITCHARD, late President of the Royal Astronomical Society. No. II. Illustrated.
VIII. ON THE MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D. II. THE CURE OF SIMON'S WIFE'S MOTHER.
IX. ACHSAH'S WEDDING GIFTS. By W. G. BLAIKIE, D.D. Illustrated.
X. THE COMPANIONS OF ST. PAUL. By JOHN S. HOWSON, D.D., Dean of Chester. II. LYDIA.
XI. THE PORTRAIT OF CHARITY, AS PRESENTED BY ST. PAUL. By WM. HANNA, D.D. No. II.
XII. THE STRUGGLE IN FERRARA. By WM. GILBERT, author of "De Profundis." III., IV.
XIII. HOW TO STUDY THE OLD TESTAMENT. THE JOURNEY THROUGH THE DESERT, AND THE GIVING OF THE LAW. By W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D.
For sale by all Periodical Dealers. Yearly Subscription, $3 50. Single Number, 30 cents.
THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE and LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, to one address, $6 50 per annum. SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
A FULL PROSPECTUS, with Premium List and Club Rates, will be mailed on application. Address
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

MR. MURRAY'S NEW JOURNAL.
**THE ACADEMY,**
A MONTHLY RECORD OF LITERATURE, LEARNING, SCIENCE AND ART.
"Inter sylvas academi quaerere verum."
NO. 1, OCT. 9.
CONTENTS: Notice.—The Late Lord Byron.—General Literature and Art.—Biblical Criticism, &c.—Science and Philosophy.—History, Geography, &c.—Oriental Philology.—Classical Literature, &c.
THE ACADEMY is published monthly by JOHN MURRAY, London. The undersigned have made special arrangements to furnish the work in the United States, and will supply it promptly to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.
*.* Specimen numbers will be sent to any address on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
CROSBY & DAMRELL,
Booksellers, Publishers and dealers in American and Foreign Periodicals.
No. 100 Washington-st., Boston.

**FIRST STEPS IN GERMAN.**
AN
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR AND CONVERSATIONAL READER.
By M. TH. PREU.
One volume, 12mo, 157 pages. Price $1 25.
"The book seems to supply a want which has long been felt, of an elementary method which should be minute without being tiresome, and simple without being puerile; and we doubt not many a beginner will rejoice at being freed from the everlasting repetitions of the Ollendorfian systems, to be led so pleasantly up the steeps (for there are steeps) of the German language. This book is worthy of special regard, and we think it is bound to be a positive success."—*Putnam's Monthly Magazine, New-York.*
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
OAKLEY, MASON & CO., Publishers.

**CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.**
11,472 magnificent books in fine bindings
AT OUR PRICE.
67,432 miscellaneous books, novels, &c.,
AT YOUR PRICE.
23,472 books, Theology, History, &c.,
AT ANY PRICE.
10,478 books, just received from trade sale,
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
Mammoth Catalogue free. Send stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK;
OR,
A COUNTY FAMILY.
A NOVEL.
By the Author of "One of the Family," "Carlyon's Year," "Found Dead," &c.
8vo, paper, 35 cents.
II.
ROMOLA.
By GEORGE ELIOT.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
12mo, morocco cloth, 75 cents.

ROMOLA forms the completion of
HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION
OF
GEORGE ELIOT'S NOVELS.
12mo, cloth, 75 cents per Vol.
VOL. I. ADAM BEDE.
II. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.
III. FELIX HOLT.
IV. SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE AND SILAS MARNER.
V. ROMOLA.

"The public should take advantage of this opportunity to secure a handsome edition of George Eliot's novels at so small a price—$3 75 for the entire set. At least a hundred thousand copies of each volume should be sold."—*Philadelphia City Item.*
* * * "We trust, therefore, that the present edition of her works will have a large circulation. We recommend the edition to the public. Brought out in admirable style."—*New York Herald.*
* * * "The excellent typography and tasteful appearance of these volumes, which cannot fail, by reason of their suitability for the library, and their wonderful cheapness, to have an immense sale."—*New-York Evening Post.*
"Convenient in form and handsomely printed, with good illustrations."—*Christian Union.*
"This edition is excellent in every sense—cheap, durable and handsome."—*Rochester Democrat.*

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above books by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.


## POLITICAL.

### THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR.

RECOMMENDATION OF MR. JOHN FOLEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers and others, respectfully and earnestly recommend their fellow-citizens of all parties to support Mr. JOHN FOLEY, gold pen manufacturer, for the office of Supervisor. He is a young man whom most of us have known many years. Honest and reliable in his dealings, enterprising and prosperous in his business, and energetic and upright in the discharge of his public duties, he is just the man the people should elect to the Board of Supervisors. The vigor and efficiency he has manifested in aid of the reform movement in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards sufficiently indicate the character of the man, and show that in the Board of Supervisors he would be found a protector of the best interests of both property owners and rent payers. Having the powerful support of the Democratic Union and other influential organizations, and the active sympathy of all good citizens opposed to the corrupt Tammany Ring, his election will be made certain if all who are in favor of reform give him their active support, as we sincerely hope they will:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President Metropolitan National Bank.
R. H. LOWRY, President Nat. Bank of the Republic.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' National Bank.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Company.
J. HARBERGER, Cashier Manhattan Company.
P. M. BRYSON, President Phenix Bank.
JOHN A. PARKER, Cashier Phenix Bank.
J. D. VERMILYE, President Merchants' Bank.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, Vice-President Merchants' Bank.
JOHN A. STEWART, United States Trust Company.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin National Bank.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, President National Bank of N. A.
J. PLENNETT, President Bank of America.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier Bank of America.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier Bank of New-York.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier Continental Bank.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Chemical Bank.
JAS. BUELL, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
S. C. THOMPSON, President First National Bank.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier Atlantic National Bank.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President Atlantic Nat. Bank.
GEO. S. COE, President American Exchange National Bank.
E. WILLSON, Cashier American Exchange National Bank.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier Ninth National Bank.
WM. E. WHEELOCK, President Central Nat. Bank.
W. H. FOSTER, Vice-President, Central Nat. Bank.
C. F. COLES, Cashier Central National Bank.
E. H. ARTHUR, President Union Bank.
B. SEAMON, Cashier Fourth National Bank.
C. F. ALVORD, Sec. Manhattan Savings Institution.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, VERMILYE & Co.
WM. A. WHITBECK, President West Side Association.
JOHN P. PAULISON, President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
PETER GILSEY, R. W. TOWNSEND.
MYER STERN, P. S. STALLKNECHT.
JAS. M. McLEAN, President Insurance Company.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
FLOYD SMITH, Vice-President Manhattan Gas Co.
ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON.
J. H. PINCKNEY, President Relief Insurance Co.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President New-York Life Insurance Company.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN S. SAUSADE, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
GEO. D. ARTHUR & Co., Bankers.
WHITE, MORRIS & Co., Bankers.
F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, THOMAS CRIMMINS.
PETER LYNCH & Co., JOHN O'CALLAHAN.
P. HAYDEN & Co., Bankers.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR.

### REGISTER! REGISTER! ON THE

29TH AND 30TH OCTOBER.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE TAMMANY RING.

An honest and independent Judiciary.

For Justice of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS W. CLERKE.

### FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

8TH, 9TH, 15TH and 16TH WARDS.
UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR SENATOR,
JACOB SHARP.
JAMES GALWAY,
Chairman 22d-st. Convention.
WM. C. HANNA, WM. J. TERHUNE, } Secretaries.
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Chairman 23d-st. Convention.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.
HUGH GARDNER,
Chairman 28th-st. Convention.
ALEXANDER EAGLESON, Secretary.

### METROPOLITAN HALL.

NO. 95 6TH-AV.,
REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
For Senator.
JACOB SHARP.

### UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
10th, 11th and 17th Wards.
For Senator,
IVERSON W. KNAPP.

### SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

### UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

### UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Thirteenth District—Sixteenth Ward.
For Assembly,
ALEXANDER McLEOD.

### SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Regular Union Republican nomination.
For Assembly, CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary.

### FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards.
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.
For Senator,
JAMES MICHALES, JR.

### BROOKLYN.

For Assembly, Eighth District, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards.
GEORGE C. BENNETT.
Regular Republican nominee.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly, 9th District,
JOHN M. COSTA.

### UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
JOHN H. WHITE.

**HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**—Dodworth Hall—Republicans meet there.
CHARLES P. SHAW,
For member of Assembly.
United Republican nomination. Ratification meeting SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst.

**THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF** the Eighth Senatorial District will meet THIS EVENING, at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av. By order of J. W. MARSHALL, President. M. THALMESSINGER, Secretary.

**REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**—For Member of Assembly 21st District, Lieutenant ALEXANDER THAIN.

## CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

### John-street Methodist Church—One Hundred and Third Anniversary—Sketch of the History of this Church—Exercises To-Morrow.

To-morrow the oldest Methodist Church in America celebrates its one hundred and third birthday. The John-street Church occupies the same ground where, in 1768, Methodism first took root in American soil. As the years roll on and the old church sees its younger children springing up in every portion of this great land, the hearts of all her members grow warmer for this hallowed spot, and the history of this chuch becomes more and more the history of American Methodism. A tablet within the church bears the following inscription:

"In memory of PHILIP EMBURY and BARBARA HECK, born in Ireland, emigrants to New-York; they organized the first Methodist Society in America in 1766. Through their labors the first Methodist Church was erected on this spot, and dedicated by EMBURY, the first pastor, (also the first class-leader and local preacher,) Oct. 30, 1768."

The first dedication therefore took place on the last Sunday in October, 1768. Previous to that date the Methodist meetings (opened in 1766) were held first in PHILIP EMBURY's private dwelling, located in what is now Park-place, and three months afterward in a larger rented room in that neighborhood, and still later in a rigging house in William-street.

The present site in John-street at first consisted of two lots, each 25 by 95 feet, purchased in 1770 for the sum of £600. In 1786 the trustees purchased other property adjoining the first lots. The church edifice was first built of stone, and the front covered with a blue plaster. Its dimensions were 60 by 42 feet. There were galleries, but no stairs, the people ascending to them by means of ladders. For a considerable time the seats below were without backs. Of this first edifice BARBARA HECK was the architect, (the plan, as she believed, having been impressed upon her mind in answer to prayer,) and PHILIP EMBURY was the builder. It is interesting to know that JOHN WESLEY contributed £50 toward the building fund. This first edifice stood until May 13, 1817, when the walls were demolished, and the corner-stone laid for a larger and neater building, which was dedicated by Rev. U. BANGS in 1818. This second place of worship was 62 by 87 feet, and cost about $30,000. The present edifice was dedicated by Bishop HEDDING, April 27, 1841.

It is a rather singular fact that the little band of Methodists who began the cause here should have been from Ireland. PHILIP EMBURY, the first pastor, built his own pulpit, and then mounted it to preach the dedicatory sermon. BARBARA HECK, the real foundress, helped to whitewash its walls. As Rev. Mr. COTTIER said at the Centenary Anniversary, "Every Methodist heart is warmed when you speak of John-street as the place where Methodism was commenced in this country. The Methodists in the West and in all this land have their eyes fixed on John-street as the Roman Catholics look to the Vatican and the Pope, only in a very different sense." In April, 1868, the statistics of the Church showed 117 members, with a Church edifice valued at $50,000, and a parsonage worth $15,000. The Trustees of the Church are: B. F. Weymouth, C. H. Applegate, J. A. Currier, J. Bentley, E. Allen, W. Collins, C. Ferguson, L. Sharp, and G. Sperling. The present pastor is Rev. WM. P. CORBIT. Since the dedication of the John-street Church it has had 167 different pastors, but inasmuch as until 1838 John-street was embraced in a circuit, and as other congregations were formed, the pastors in their services alternated at the several churches. Several names were connected with the pastorate during each year. Such has been in brief the history of this venerable church, and no wonder that the earnest prayer and steadfast hope of all Methodists is that the walls of the church may for many years to come reëcho the word of God, preached so long and so faithfully.

The programme for to-morrow's exercises, at which the presence of Father BOEHM, the oldest Methodist preacher in America is hoped for, is as follows:

Love Feast at 9 A. M., conducted by Rev. E. L. JANES; at 10½ A. M., sermon by Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., President of Dickinson College.

At 2 P. M., reunion meeting of all the old pastors and members, children and grandchildren, at which Rev. H. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder of the district, will preside, and several brief addresses will be delivered by preachers and laymen.

Reunion and prayer meeting at 6 P. M. At 7 P. M., sermon by Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., of Trenton, N. J.

Drs. DASHIELL and BARTINE are considered to be the most eloquent preachers of the Methodist Church, and a large congregation is expected to be present at all the exercises of this interesting anniversary.

## THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

### Magnitude of the Undertaking—Laying of the Foundation Stones of the Eastern Pier.

*From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 26.*

Without question the greatest undertaking of the present age in this country is the building of the bridge across the Mississippi River at this city. This enterprise is now well commenced, and the work progressing as rapidly as possible. At present there are employed in the different departments about 430 men, so divided that a large force are constantly at work day and night.

As the public are already advised, the means of connecting Illinois and Missouri is to be what is known as an arch bridge of three spans, divided as follows: One span of 515 feet and two each of 497 feet. The ultimate strength of the material of which they are composed will be capable of sustaining 28,922 tons, the piers and abutments having been designed with a view to sustaining either span when thus loaded, even if the others were entirely unloaded, and to sustain either span entire if from any cause the adjoining ones should be destroyed. The arches have also been designed to resist the effects of any portion of the span being loaded, as above stated, with any other portion of the same span entirely unloaded. It will be seen, therefore, that the bridge has been designed to sustain a greater load than will ever be placed upon it. No occasion can possibly occur requiring it to be densely packed with human beings on the upper roadway, and at the same time have its railways covered with locomotives below.

Yesterday a large number of those interested in the bridge enterprise, including a number of ladies, at the invitation of the managers of the bridge construction, went out to witness the laying of the foundation stones of the eastern pier. The exercises were not attended with any speeches, toasts or music, generally incident to similar affairs, but were simple and unobtrusive. At a little before 12 M. those in immediate charge of the work had the gangways cleared, and every man ordered to his post. The stones, having been previously dressed, each one to fit a certain place in the caisson or pier, and properly numbered, are removed to either side of the caisson on barges, and from thence they are shifted to the place for which they are intended by means of the six wire cables and their "travelers." The tackle was made fast to twelve huge stones—six on each side, each one weighing about three and a half tons—the word was given, the machinery was started, and in a less space of time than it requires to write it, each stone was lifted from the barge, moved over the place it was intended to occupy, and then lowered into a bed of cement prepared for its reception. And thus, in less than five minutes, fifty-two tons of dressed rock were picked up and fitted in place with as much precision as an expert brickmason would handle a brick.

The stone to be used in the construction of the bridge pier is of the quality known as magnesian limestone, and is procured from the Grafton quarries, and laid in Louisville cement, in courses of from eighteen to thirty inches thick. From two feet below low-water mark up to high-water mark the exterior of the piers will be of quarry-faced granite—the latter of which will be procured at and shipped from Richmond, Va., and will cost, on board of vessels in that port, 78½ cents per cubic feet.

### Important Arrest of Counterfeiters in Cincinnati.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 27.*

For a long time the officers of the Government have been aware of the existence in Southern Ohio or Indiana of a gang of counterfeiters, and a special detective has been engaged in an endeavor to discover their retreat. By long and patient toil, and by faithfully following such clues as only a detective's experienced eyes would notice, he finally became satisfied that their headquarters were at Osgood, Ind., a small town on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and that ISAAC LEVI was one of the leaders of the gang. A watch was accordingly placed on his movements, and on Saturday last he was seen to take the train for this city in company with a man named JOHN CLARK. Information was immediately furnished to the authorities here, and it was ascertained that the two men were stopping at the Walnut-street House, having singularly enough registered themselves by their real names.

Yesterday morning, arrangements having been perfected, Detective COLCHER and a United States Deputy Marshal visited the rooms occupied by these gentlemen, and found them engaged in counting and assorting a huge pile of the "queer." LEVI was armed with a sheath knife about the size of a scythe, and seemed disposed at first to try and cut his way out. He changed his mind, however, before the persuasive influence of two revolvers, and the two submitted quietly to the arrest. The amount of counterfeit money in their possession was $11,600 in tens and twenties of National Bank currency, and twenty-five cent postal currency. The counterfeits were wretchedly executed. The men were taken before Commissioner HALLIDAY, where they waived an examination and were committed in default of $[illegible] bail each.

Meanwhile the officer at Osgood had been pursuing his investigations, and by means of third parties a quantity of the stuff had been purchased of LYLE LEVI and Mrs. MISSOURI RITTENHOUSE, brother and sister of ISAAC LEVI, and night before last they were taken into custody by the United States Marshal from Indianapolis and conveyed to that city, where they are now in jail.

## WRECK OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

### Further Particulars of the Disaster—Bravery and Coolness of the Captain—Heroic Conduct of Governor Wood, of Illinois.

*From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 22.*

The *Sierra Nevada* left this port in charge of Captain J. C. BOGERT, on Saturday last, Oct. 16, with 124 tons of freight and 42 passengers, bound for San Luis Obispo and way ports.

THE PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers on board was Governor WOOD, of Illinois, together with his wife, two sons, and brother-in-law. Governor WOOD has visited Oregon, Washington Territory, and other portions or the Pacific slope, and was on his way to see for himself the special advantages and beauties of nature to be found in the southern portions of our State. There were also on board the following passengers, viz: C. J. Arbuckle, E. F. Walker, Rev. A. H. Burton, P. Page, T. C. Hayes, E. F. Taylor, W. Pool, A. Pool, R. Pool, T. Bayer, D. Magnel, W. L. Carroll, R. Kleiner, J. O'Brien, M. Dore, Miss Mary Hollister, Mrs. Dies, Mrs. Ransom, two daughters and son, J. Holmes, S. J. Lynch, F. Delaty, F. F. Gorman, J. Atkins, and fourteen Chinese. The officers and crew numbered forty-eight, making in all ninety souls on board at the time of the wreck.

THE VOYAGE.

After leaving this port everything for a time went as "merry as a marriage bell." Santa Cruz was soon reached, where way passengers and a portion of the freight were landed. About 12 o'clock on Sunday Monterey was made and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the steamer proceeded on her voyage, there being at the time a thick fog and a heavy sea swell. No fear, however, was felt on that score, as it was known that Captain BOGERT was well experienced in all the dangers of the Coast, and was accustomed to make similar trips in all kinds of weather.

When seventy-five miles south of Monterey, the Captain and chief officer compared reckoning, and agreed as to their opinion of the exact position of the ship. The Captain then said he would "turn in." But before doing so he took the precaution to see "how the ship's head was," and found she was being kept her true course, namely, S. E. by E. He then, at 10 P. M., went into his cabin and laid upon his lounge, smoking a cigar. As the vessel was ahead of time, and as a very slow rate of speed would be sufficient to bring her to San Luis Obispo by daylight, only the extremely low pressure of eight pounds of steam was kept up, and the speed did not exceed six and a half knots per hour at the outside.

THE WRECK.

The Captain had been in his cabin just twenty minutes, when the chief officer rushed in and reported that he could hear the surf. The fog was so intense at the time that "you could not see your hand before you." The Captain ran on deck, and instantly ordered the man at the wheel to put the helm "hard a port," and cried to the engineer "to stop her." These commands were only just obeyed, when the vessel struck with moderate force against a reef. Orders were then given to "back," the Captain hoping, (although he felt almost certain a hole had been made in the ship's bottom,) that he might yet be able to beach her, and so save passengers, freight and the ship's hull. Not more than two revolutions, however, had been made when the heavy swell lifted the ship on to a rock with tremendous force, knocking her bottom in, lifting the boiler bodily off its bed and breaking it so that the steam escaped into the sea through the aperture. All on board were thrown off their feet and into a state of momentary consternation perfectly natural under the circumstances. At that instant there was one great, pressing and all-important requirement—fortunately it was at hand in the person of

A COOL AND BRAVE CAPTAIN,

who, in a moment, and with great force and clearness of intellect that deserved and has obtained the warmest praise of all on board, comprehended all that was demanded by the exigencies of his position. He saw that the vessel was irretrievably lost, and that it only remained to save the lives of passengers and crew. The great danger to be apprehended was that the ship would go bodily down. The vessel, too, having keeled over considerably, there was much risk of the lights setting fire to her, and so adding that most alarming of calamities of a ship on fire to the other horrors of the hour. To prevent this the Captain's first order was to extinguish all the lights, and his next and almost simultaneous command was to lower the quarter boat, in charge of which he placed the chief officer and two seamen, with instructions to anchor at a short distance clear of the reef and of the ship. The boat was so placed for two reasons: first, if the ship went down, the passengers would have a chance to make to the boat; and if she did not, it was intended to place the passengers in the other boats and then fasten to the one that was so anchored, in order to prevent them from separating until daylight should appear. This plan, admirable as it was, was conceived and put in execution in less time than it takes us to describe it. By this time the coolness and self-possession of Captain BOGERT had made its influence felt by all on board. The first trying moment being past, and the Captain's manner having restored confidence, all danger of a panic was at an end, and under the magical influence which a commanding mind at such a moment always exercises, they all—passengers and crew—fell to work, each in an appropriate way, to execute the rapid yet confident orders that were being issued by Captain BOGERT.

THE PASSENGERS LEAVING THE SHIP.

The large quarter boat having been anchored as previously described, the starboard quarter boat was then lowered. Into this it was proposed to put the eleven ladies, two children and the "old men" who were on board. To successfully and safely accomplish this was a task of much difficulty and of great peril, in consequence of the darkness and the swell that prevailed. Captain BOGERT stood himself at the ship's side and assisted the passengers into the boats. When the ladies had been all taken safely over the ship's side, the engineer came with the report that there was five feet of water in the engine-room, and that there was not a moment to lose. Three other boats had yet to be lowered before all the passengers and crew could be accommodated, and much time would necessarily elapse before all could be considered safe. At this moment it seemed that no sufficient time to accomplish all this would be vouchsafed to those still in peril. If at this instant there had been the slightest panic, or ill-feeling had come uppermost, which was natural enough at such a moment of "every one for himself," all would probably have been lost. Here again Captain BOGERT was equal to his duty, in the performance of which he was at this point wonderfully aided by the noble, generous and self-sacrificing spirit of

A BRAVE OLD MAN.

Captain BOGERT, seeing the effect the report of the engineer was likely to have, instantly turned to carry out his original idea of sending the old men with the ladies, and said, in loud, sharp tones, "Now, Governor WOOD, it is your turn. Make haste!" To which he received the following answer, which, spoken under the circumstances, shows that the days of true heroism have not yet passed away: "No!" said the brave old man; "nearly all here are young men, to whom life is of value. I am 74 years of age. I will wait." If there had been for a moment the slightest feeling of "every one for himself," that feeling was instantly dissipated by the noble, self-sacrificing sentiment thus expressed. Captain BOGERT, whom "one of ours" heard describe the incident, said in a true, blunt, sailor-like fashion, while tears were brought to his eyes by recollections of the moment: "When I received the answer, a lump rose in my throat as big as my fist; I couldn't speak for some seconds. As soon as I could, I took hold of the Governor, and said as loud and as harshly as I could, 'Sir, I command you to get into that boat!'" and in this manner the generous spirit was almost perforce passed into the boat. The ship now keeled over considerably more than she had done previously, and only a portion of the upper side was above water, and every one had to cling to the bulwarks to avoid being washed overboard.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT—A CONTRAST.

Before the first boat left, a passenger of somewhat diminutive proportions came struggling and climbing along to where the Captain was assisting the passengers over the side. His "make-up" was ludicrous enough to excite a smile, even under the trying circumstances of the moment. He had on no less than three life-preservers, blown out to an inordinate size; one was attached to each leg, and one round his waist. Dressed in this position, he addressed the Captain thus: "Stow me away in that boat, Sir," and bursting into tears, he continued: "I have a new wife, Sir, and I don't want to be lost." His request was not granted, and he had to await his turn. It is needless to dwell further upon the scene. The greatest diligence being used, the whole of those on board were got away in exactly one hour. At 10:20 o'clock the ship struck, and at 11:20 all were safely at anchor in the boats. The Captain was the last man but one to leave the ship. The chief engineer had stood next to the Captain with a lantern in his hand showing a light. When all the others were in the boat the Captain said: "Now it is your turn," to which he replied: "No, Sir, I will hold the light for you." And so it came that the chief engineer was the last man on board.

A NIGHT IN THE BOATS.

The next thing to determine was what was to be done under the circumstances in which they found themselves. The fog was still thick, and it was impossible to tell in which direction the shore lay. In this state of matters the Captain wisely determined to lay at anchor all night. Fortunately, a keg containing ten gallons of water had been stowed, so that no one suffered from the thirst which so often overtakes persons after periods of excitement. At daylight the fog lifted, and it was found that they were only three-quarters of a mile from shore, and three miles from San Simeon, for which place they then steered.

On their way they met a whaling boat, which they hailed, and the Captain made an agreement with the person in command of it to visit the wreck and endeavor to bring away the passengers' luggage for the sum of $250. Fortunately their exertions were successful, and nearly all the luggage was saved, only a few trunks being missing. The boats having arrived at San Simeon, all on board were landed, heartily thankful for their escape. A boat was sent out to intercept the steamer *Senator* on her way to this port. This having been done, she steamed toward San Simeon, and the crew of the *Sierra Nevada* were put on board. The passengers took stage overland to San Luis Obispo. When the Captain had seen them all off, he went on board the *Senator* and came on with his officers and crew to this port. He and they have lost everything they had on board. Captain BOGERT had even to borrow clothes enough on board the *Senator* to enable him to appear in the city.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

### The Business Part of the Village of Charlotte in Ruins.

*From the Rochester Democrat, Oct. 28.*

Charlotte suffered severely by a fire which broke out yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, in the business portion of the village, resulting in the destruction of a considerable amount of property. A long wooden block, two stories high, occupied for various business purposes and tenements, situated on the street parallel with the dock, was the scene of the fire. It was first discovered in the centre of the block, that portion owned and occupied by Mrs. H. TUCKER, and it spread with so much rapidity as to make the escape of the occupants a matter of great difficulty.

The building next south, owned by C. H. MORSE, of this city, and occupied by J. B. MORSE, who had a shoe store in it, was quickly filled with smoke, which so completely overcame Mr. MORSE that it was necessary to drag him, half dressed, through a second-story window to save his life. When once the fire gained its way through the roof of the building, it swept very fast through the whole block, destroying on the south, besides the portion above mentioned, C. WOLF's tavern, J. SEIBEL's grocery store and bakery, and the brick building adjoining the southern end, owned by GEORGE C. LATTA, and used as a grocery store. On the north of the centre block, where the fire originated, the grocery and dry goods store of P. KEON was burned, and the flames communicating to the brick building adjoining, endangered that property for some time. The windows were all burned out, and only by efforts of the citizens, who threw water on the casings, was the building saved. South of the block was the American Hotel, CHAS. CRAIG, owner and proprietor. The hotel and the stables attached were soon reached by the flames, and in a short time they were burned to the ground. The warehouse of EATON & UPTON, directly opposite where the fire occurred, caught several times, but it was saved by means of hose, through which water was forced by the engine of the steamer *Norseman*, which was lying at the dock. In the rear of the burning building were several sheds, which were all destroyed. A large number of staves and the cooperage of ANDREW MULLIGAN narrowly escaped catching fire. A haystack on the east side of the river was reached by the cinders and was consumed.

After the fire broke out, H. MULLIGAN, telegraph operator at Charlotte, endeavored to get a dispatch to the Rochester office, but none of the operators were present to receive it. Finally a messenger was sent to the city, who informed Aldermen WHITCOMB of the fire. He notified Engineer BAYER, and Steamer No. 4 was dispatched to Charlotte, arriving too late to save any of the buildings. The engine was put to work, however, and the burning embers were extinguished.

The losses by all the parties were severe. Mr. CRAIG, the owner of the American Hotel, had an insurance of $5,000 on the property. He lost pretty much all his furniture and liquors and $250 in money. He had about closed a sale of the property, and another day would probably have put the ownership into other hands. He estimates his loss at $25,000. GEORGE C. LATTA, insurance $2,500 on building, loss $2,500; J. SEIBEL, insurance $2,900, loss probably $4,000; C. WOLF, insurance $1,200, loss $2,500; C. H. MORSE, insurance $1,000, loss $1,250; P. KEON, insurance $1,000, loss $2,000; heirs of Hamlin estate, owners of building, occupied by Mr. KEON, loss $1,200, fully insured; JOHN FRY, damage by removal of goods $200; GEORGE SALTER, damage by removal of goods, $200; C. CONNERS, damage by removal $200, fully insured.

The effects of the Post Office and Custom House, which were in this block, were consumed.

The origin of this fire has not been ascertained. It has created a very desolate looking place in the centre of the village, and will be a serious check upon business there for the remainder of the season.

Captain CARTER, of the steamer *Norseman*, assisted all in his power to prevent the fire from spreading, and the same may be said of every citizen of the village. The people of Charlotte have not been visited by calamities of this kind for many years, and they rested content in the expectation that they would escape for many years to come. A hand engine, with fifty feet of hose, might have saved a great deal of property at this fire. As it was, the entire village was at the mercy of the flames, and it is a wonder that it was not all destroyed.

### Sunday School Jubilee—Visit by the President—Letter from Father Hyacinthe.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 29.*

The third annual Sunday School Jubilee, in aid of the Home of the Aged and Infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, took place last evening at the Academy of Music. Long before the commencement of the exercises the building was crowded in all parts. The platform was arranged for the accommodation of the children, there being representations present from the Sunday Schools of the following churches: St. George's, Trinity, Green-street, Spring Garden-street, Fifth-street, St. John's, Kensington, Siloam, Hancock-street, Sanctuary, Twelfth-street, Sixteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, Tabernacle, Cohocksink, Emory, Summerfield, Port Richmond, Calvary, Union, Nazareth, Ebenezer, Salem, St. Paul's, Wharton-street, Central, Western, Pitman Chapel, Broad-street, Fitzwater and West Federal streets, Second-street, Eleventh-street, Scott, Asbury, Fourteenth, Centenary of Hestonville, Mount Zion of Manayunk, Ebenezer of Manayunk. The exercises were commenced by an overture, after which prayer was offered by Bishop SIMPSON. At the close of the prayer, General GRANT, in company with Mr. George H. Stuart, Bishop Simpson, Miss Ella Simpson, Miss Sallie Simpson, Mr. Werner Simpson, Miss Ida Simpson and other invited guests, entered the lower box on the north side of the stage.

The appearance of the President was the cause of prolonged applause, which compliment was acknowledged by the distinguished visitor. During the proceedings, the President, Bishop SIMPSON and Mr. STUART left the box and passed to the stage, viewing the children there seated. They then took seats in front of the platform. Soon after taking his seat, President GRANT was approached by a little girl dressed in white, and presented with a beautiful bouquet. The gift was acknowledged with applause. The President then made a brief address, in which he stated that it gave him great pleasure in being permitted to participate in the exercises, and wished the Sunday School cause in this city and throughout the world continued success.

The following letter, received from Father HYACINTHE, was read by the President of the organization, WILLIAM C. BATES:

SIR: I am not ignorant of the importance of the Sunday schools in your great country, and feel very much honored by the invitation you have the kindness of sending me for the annual Jubilee that is preparing in Philadelphia. Besides the object of your Jubilee, the names of the eminent personages, whose presence you expect, would attract me toward you. For that reason, Sir, I regret very much not to be able to go to your Jubilee, and I beg of you to receive with my excuses and my thanks, the expression of my distinguished sentiments.

FR. HYACINTHE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

### Hildebrand the Outlaw Sues for Peace.

*From the St. Louis Democratic, Oct. 27.*

A letter was received in this city a day or two ago from SAM. HILDEBRAND, the notorious outlaw, stating that he had come to the conclusion that he could no longer keep up a war against the whole country, and begging to be "let alone." He promises that he will never more molest anybody, and in future act like an honest and peaceable man. This letter is in the hands of some of the friends of HILDEBRAND—gentlemen who served in the Confederate army, and will no doubt be published. An effort is also being made to raise a subscription for the outlaw, to set him up in his new home. We are not prepared to say whether Governors MCCLURG, Colonel BOWEN, and the people of St. Francois County are willing to allow the outlaw to pass the remainder of his days in peace, or whether he will be followed to his new abode and brought to justice.

A few weeks ago HILDEBRAND came one night to the store of Judge SEBASTIAN, in Farmington, and made the Judge walk backward into a side room, keeping his eye steadily fixed upon him. He had four revolvers in his belt. He wanted two canisters of gunpowder, having obtained three at another store; but the Judge did not have the article needed. HILDEBRAND expressed his desire to abandon his mode of life, and live at peace with the world. When asked why he acted so badly, he replied that he had commenced, and had thought he ought to fight it out.

It is to be hoped that the Southeast is permanently rid of the most [illegible] outlaw that ever preyed upon a community, and that we shall hear no more of SAM. HILDEBRAND.

### Concrete Mud and Dust.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The residents upon Fifth-avenue are justly indignant about the wretched covering which has been plastered over the pavement, but they would have much less cause of complaint if the street was properly swept and the dirt carted away. The neglect in this particular is shameful. Two nights ago the sweepers had carefully gathered the dirt into heaps from Thirty-eighth to Forty-fifth street, and these heaps have remained to be blown about by the wind to the annoyance of all who live or travel on the avenue. Will not Mayor HALL or Street Commissioner MCLEAN look after this unnecessary nuisance, and oblige CITIZEN.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Taking the weather into consideration, yesterday was fortunately an "off-day" for owners, buyers and reporters, and the auctioneers had consequently a capital time to prepare for the exertions of the ensuing week. The season for suburban sales is about drawing to a close. Next Wednesday, however, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have an absolute sale of sixty-one valuable lots in the village of Astoria, L. I. The property is eligibly situated, only two blocks from the horse cars, and five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. It is located in the heart of the village, on high ground, and commands a magnificent view of New-York City and the surrounding country. Handsome improvements are being erected on all sides of the property, making the locality very desirable. The sale is by order of the trustees of the village, and will take place, rain or shine. Application for maps and full particulars may be made to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-street, or No. 157 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey-st., h. and l., 33.6x87.8 | $17,000 |
| Delancey-st., n. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., h. and l., 50.3x100 | nom. |
| 15th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3 | 4,000 |
| 20th-st., s. s., 126.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26.8x92 | 41,000 |
| 24th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 25x74.1 | 18,750 |
| 47th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5, half share | 2,000 |
| 56th-st., s. s., 271.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., h. and l., 20.8x100.5 | 35,000 |
| 59th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 Sheriff's sale | 7,000 |
| 59th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 S. D. | 7,000 |
| Av. A, w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 120th-st., 20x85 | 3,000 |
| Lexington-av. and 59th-st., s. w. corner, 25x75, S. D. | 8,500 |
| Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 20x75, S. D. | 7,000 |
| Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 20x75, S. D. | 7,000 |
| Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 20x75, S. D. | 7,000 |
| Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 20x75, S. D. | 7,000 |
| 5th-av., w. s., 63.9 ft. n. of 46th-st., h. and l., 18x100 | 64,000 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 441, 3 years, per year | $14,000 |
| Duane-st., No. 168, 4 10-12 years—2 years, per year, $1,600; 2 years, per year | 2,000 |
| Greenwich-av., No. 20, 10 years, per year | 1,200 |
| South-st., Nos. 88 and 89, 4 7-12 years, per year | 6,250 |
| Washington-st., No. 203, 10 years—2 years, per year, $2,600; 3 years, per year, $2,900; 5 years, per year | 3,000 |
| 14th-st., No. 60, West, 7½ years—2½ years, per year, $6,000; 3 years, per year, $6,500; 2 years, per year | 7,500 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Clay-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x100 | $4,300 |
| Grove-st. and Cypress-av., n. w. corner, 50x100 | 750 |
| Munroe-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 100x87.6x140x87.6 | 10,000 |
| Nevins-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Union-st., 20x80 | 1,000 |
| Newell-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100 | 800 |
| Pearl-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Willoughby, 25x102.9, c. | nom. |
| Ryerson-st., e. s., 99.6 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 50x0.6x50x15x100x15.6 | 10,600 |
| Varet-st., n. s., 107.6 ft. w. of Ewen-st., h. and l., 30x44x29.10 | 800 |
| South 5th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 11th-st., 25x92 | 1,300 |
| 13th-st., s. w. s., 80 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 17.10x25 | 1,800 |
| 39th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 | 350 |
| Baltic and Oxford avs., s. w. cor., 75.7x100 | 900 |
| East New-York-av. to Flatland road, and Flatbush to New-Lotts road, h. and 32 acres, contract | 33,600 |
| Flushing-av., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Gerry-st. junction, 25x84x25x96.4 to Gerry-st. } Flushing-av., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Gerry-st. junction, 25xabout 55-2 } | 200 |
| Lafayette-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100 | 1,200 |
| Miller-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100 } Butler-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100 } | 1,200 |
| Miller-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Division-av., 40x100 | 4,200 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Greenburg.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Constant-st., w. s., 220 ft. n. of Valley-st., 100x100 | $10,000 |
| Prime-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of High-st., 15x200 | 1,600 |
| Valley-st., s. e. s., E. W. Brunneman's, 27x40 | 1,000 |

*Morrisania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 133d-st. and Cypress-av., n. e. cor., 200x600 } St. Anne's-av. and Southern Boulevard, n. e. corner, 250x450 } | $70,147 |

*Yonkers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge road, n. w. s., lots Nos. 67, 68, Chas. Darke's property, 50x100 | $675 |
| Lots Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, C. Darke's property, 100x100 | 1,000 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broome-st., w. s., 400 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 50x100 | $1,200 |
| Jay-st., w. s., indefinite plot, 50x100 | 1,000 |
| New-York-av., s. s., 389 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 25x102 | 1,500 |
| Oxford-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 20x100 | 900 |
| Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Vanderpool-st., 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Roseville-av., w. s., extending to 6th-av., and along it 200 ft. | 1,400 |
| Walnut-st., s. s. indefinite lot, 25x100 | 3,000 |

*Belleville.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Newtown road, n. s., indefinite | $2,800 |

*Bloomfield.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange road, w. s., indefinite, 50x128 | $500 |

*Caldwell.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Plot adjoining, e. s. Corby's land, 27 acres | $2,500 |
| Indefinite plot, 52 96-100 acres | 10,500 |

*Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling-st., w. s., indefinite, 2 tracts, 25x150 | $2,900 |
| Fremont-av., centre line, indefinite, 4 61-100 acres | 15,000 |
| Christopher-st., n. s., indefinite, 50x100 | 500 |
| Christopher-st., n. s., indefinite, 100x100 | 1,000 |

*East Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mulford-st., e. s., indefinite, 105x106 | $1,300 |

*South Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3d-st., s. w. s., indefinite, 115x279 | $2,500 |

*Montclair.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ridgewood-av., s. s., 545 ft. e. of Park-av., 75x204 | $1,300 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sherman-place, n. s., 175 ft. e. of Summit-av., 175x204 } Summit-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Sherman-place, 50x100 } Summit-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Sherman-place, 50x109 } Sherman-place, n. s., 112 ft. e. of Summit-av., 100x100 } Sherman-place, n. s., 312 ft. e. of Summit-av., 194x250 } | $14,076 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hudson-st., w. s., 153 ft. s. of 7th-st., 18x100 | $13,000 |
| Garden-st., s. e. corner of lot. No. 225, 5x17 | 34 |
| Lots Nos. 17 to 21, block No. 106, lots Nos. 23, 24, 29 and 30, block No. 74, Coster's estate | 5,900 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lots Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, block No. 36, map of West Bergen | 1,480 |

*North Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles-st., lot No. 5, block E, Chas. Spielman's, 25x100 | $100 |
| Lot No. 6, block I, map of Hudson Grove | 800 |

*Union.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Plot of Louis Klotz's, adjoining Spencer & Van Horn's, one-half, 185x490 | $3,200 |
| Plot of A. E. Voight's, adjoining Spencer & Van Horn's, one-half, 185x496 | 4,000 |
| Lots Nos. 124 and 125, H. F. Maacken's property, 50x100 | 350 |
| Lot No. 111, H. F. Maacken's property, 25x100 | 100 |
| Lots Nos. 124 and 125, map of West New York | 67 |

*Bayonne.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Avenue W and 4th-st., s. e. corner, 53x104 | $1,406 |

*Greenville.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, block No. 10, map D. Gould's | $3,000 |


## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.**—The executors of Thomas C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot in fee No. 92 William-st., to east corner of Platt-st., 32.5 1-7 feet front, 26 feet rear by about 72.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market.

Also, the first-class store and lot in fee No. 74 John-st., about 25x95, four stories in height; possession May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE, NO.** 450 5TH-AV., FOR SALE—On the most desirable part of Murray Hill. It is an extra wide and first-class house, built with great care, and finished in hard wood. Owing to the extra width and depth of the house, the rooms are large and attractive, and suitable for a family requiring a spacious and costly dwelling. For further particulars and permits to view the same apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE IN 16TH-ST.,** BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—A four-story brown-stone house, 25x70 feet, with two-story back building; the house is well and substantially built, and is in fine order throughout; lot full depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY** brown-stone house No. 27 Beekman-place, delightfully situated and very desirable, would be exchanged for property at Orange or Summit. Principals only. JOHN CROMWELL, No. 129 Broad-st.

**FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.**—FOR sale, a property on 5th-av., 50x100 feet; first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel, club, or institution; located near 42d-st.; price, $120,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**BROADWAY, NEAR 42D-ST.**—A DEsirable corner property, about 50x80, for sale cheap; terms easy. Also, other business property on and near Broadway and 6th-av.; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE,** at a great bargain, A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., NEAR FULTON, AND TWO STORES ADJOINING.

A great opportunity for investment, either for mercantile or hotel purposes.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE.**—A RICHLY-FURNISHED brown stone English-basement four-story house on 38th-st., midway between 7th and 8th avs.; the house has private staircase for servants, and is in excellent order; the furniture is nearly new and very complete; possession immediately. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, Real Estate Agent, No. 87 Cedar-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—TWO handsome brown-stone houses; also, 30 lots, finely situated, exchanged for a handsome country residence. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** No. 6 Pine-st., call attention to their descriptive lists of New-Jersey property just issued, in which may be found every variety of desirable building lots as well as improved and eligible homesteads to suit the means of all buyers. These books are handsomely illustrated and contain the time tables and commutation rates of all New-Jersey railroads leading to the City, and are furnished free of charge.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—AN EXCELLENT opportunity to purchase a fine residence one mile from railroad station. The dwelling is two stories, frame, with French roof, and contains thirteen rooms elegantly finished; is handsomely panneled with various colored hard woods, has two marble mantles, brick furnace, water in kitchen, &c. Also fine French roofed stable, with grounds comprising nearly five acres, handsomely improved, with hedge, lawn and garden. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

**THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE** FOR SALE.—This first-class hotel and popular Summer boarding house, centrally situated, in Great Barrington, Mass., one of the pleasantest villages of Berkshire, is offered for sale. It is a three-story stone building, in excellent repair and enjoys a liberal patronage, which may be largely increased by enlarging its accommodations. Apply to or address Mrs. E. PIXLEY, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—RESIDENCE, EVERY modern convenience; three acres, under highest cultivation; stable, carriage, cow and hen houses; cold grapery, stocked; a quantity of fruit and shade trees; two hydraulic rams, supplying house and fountain. Will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.; corner of Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

**ORANGE.**—TO A GENTLEMAN DOING business in City, a most desirable country seat is offered, three-eighths of a mile from depot. The house is two stories high, with Mansard roof, contains fifteen rooms, with hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; young shade trees on ground; size of lot to suit purchaser. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

**UNQUALIFIEDLY A VERY GREAT** bargain.—Owner compelled to sell a very fine three-story high-stoop brick house; immediate possession; fine order, all improvements; good neighborhood; would positively cost to buy lot and build house $24,000; price $16,000, terms easy; see house any time. 230 53d-st., convenient to Broadway and 8th-av. cars.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—OR EXCHANGE IN PART—A modern two-story and extension dwelling, (fifteen rooms,) carriage house, &c., with twelve lots, only five minutes from Glendale depot; terms easy. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement house No. 68 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. It is in complete order and will be let at a moderate rent to a private family only, with immediate possession. Apply to J. F. DE SILVER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

**COUNTRY SEAT TO LET**—LARGE house, well-furnished, one and one-quarter hours from 26th-st. Station; has bath, water closets, &c.; ten acres of land, plenty of fruit and good outbuildings; rent $125 per month for one year; possession immediately. Address Box 342 St. Nicholas Hotel.

**TO LET**—FLOORS OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c., in the new houses 3d-av. and 89th-st., and 2d-av. and 114th and 116th sts.; rent $13 to $18. Apply to LOPER DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

**TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE**—A well-furnished house, pleasantly situated; rent moderate. Apply to CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. FRANCIS K. STEVENS, No. 265 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

**TO LET**—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE, with all conveniences, newly painted throughout, at No. 448 West 24th-st. Can be seen between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

**TO LET**—FOR ONE, TWO OR THREE years, No. 15 West 20th-st., 28x100; house brown stone, four stories, unfurnished; doctor's office reserved; $4,000 per annum. Apply from 9 to 4.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, No. 153 West 45th-st. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**TO LET**—THREE SPACIOUS STORES IN the new building of the New-York Dispensary, corner Centre and White sts. Also, the cellar and a fine, well-lighted upper floor. Apply at the office in the building, or to D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 62 South-st., City.

**PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET**—Two large furnished rooms on first floor in an English basement house, with gas, fire, hot and cold water and attention. Inquire at No. 160 West 34th-st.

**OFFICE TO LET.**—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—TO PURCHASE BY A PRIVATE family, a high-stoop house with modern improvements, between 34th and 42d sts., near 5th-av. Address, stating exact location and price, A. T. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**SALE OF THE UNITED STATES** ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

**BY JOHNSON & MILLER,** No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the TRUSTEES' HALL, Fulton-st., near Perrot-av., ASTORIA, L. I.

ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION, RAIN OR SHINE, BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, OF SIXTY ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, finely located within two blocks of the Hunter's Point and Astoria Horse Car Railroad; five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; ten minutes' walk from the ferry to 92d-st., New-York. Situate in the heart of the VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, on high ground, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and surrounding country, and in the immediate vicinity where splendid improvements are now being made. Accessible by railroad, Harlem boat, and ferry to 92d-st., New-York.

This property, located in one of the most thriving villages on Long Island, and of such convenient access from New-York and Brooklyn by railroad, ferry and steamboat, (being only a few minutes from either City,) will be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price and on easy terms.

Maps and full particulars are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**SALE BY [illegible] OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. [illegible], ESQ., REFEREE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PROSPECT PARK, JORALEMON-ST., GRACE-COURT AND BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN; FLATBUSH TURNPIKE, VERNON-AV., LOTT AND PROSPECT STS., FLATBUSH; BEING A PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW, DECEASED.**

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn:

PROSPECT PARK.—Valuable plot, comprising over twelve lots, and having a front of 316 feet on the Park, adjoining the land of John A. Willink, deceased.

JORALEMON-ST.—Four lots, with the frame dwellings and brick stables thereon, situate on the north side of Joralemon-st., 120.8 feet westerly from Clinton-st., each lot being 25 by about 117 feet, with right of alley in the rear. Also, small gore adjoining one of said lots on rear, and fronting on alley.

GRACE-COURT.—One lot on the northerly side of Grace-court, 402 feet westerly from Hicks-st., 30x80 feet.

BERGEN-ST.—Eight lots and gores on the southerly side of Bergen-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., together having a frontage of 201.9 feet on Bergen-st.

FLATBUSH.

FLATBUSH TURNPIKE.—Plot of ground, containing about sixty-five city lots, bounded by Flatbush turnpike, Vernon-av. and Lott-st. These lots will be sold in parcels. There is in the plot corner of Flatbush turnpike and Vernon-av., a LARGE AND HANDSOME TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOTEL AND EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS.

PROSPECT-ST.—Small lot, 16x33 feet, easterly side of Prospect-st., 150 feet from Union-st.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York; A. & J. Z. Lott, attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

**TUESDAY, NOV. 2,** At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom. VALUABLE FIFTH WARD PROPERTY.

WEST BROADWAY—Lot No. 70, on west side, 50 feet north of Worth-st. Size, 25x50.

75TH-ST.—1 lot, n. s., 175 feet e. of Avenue A.

4TH-AV.—2 lots, s. w. corner 114th-st.

AVENUE A—1 lot, e. s., near 72d-st.

64TH-ST.—2 lots, n. s., between 10th and 11th avs.

99TH-ST.—1 lot, s. s., between Madison and 5th avs.

119TH-ST.—2 lots, s. s., near 4th-av.

128TH AND 129TH STS.—23 lots, between New and 10th avs.

144TH-ST.—2 lots, s. s., between 7th and 8th avs.

Title perfect. Terms accommodating. Maps at No. 7 Cedar-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE**—IN PARTITION.—JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell by auction on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,

The valuable houses and lots known as Nos. 134 and 136 Spring-st., and No. 90 Wooster-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.** ON SATURDAY, OCT. 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM, NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.:

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, BEDROOM, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK, SEVERAL ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FRAME PIANOS.

ALSO, SIX VELOCIPEDES, IN GOOD ORDER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.** ON SATURDAY, OCT. 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.:

SUPERB OAK AND IRON-BOUND CHEST OF SILVER PLATE ON NICKEL, DESIGNED AND MADE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S OWN USE REGARDLESS OF COST, BY FIELD & CO., NO. 28 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, AND HAVE NEVER BEEN USED. CONSISTING OF COMPLETE SERVICE FOR DINNER AND DESSERT OF FIFTY-FOUR PIECES, THE FINEST IN THIS COUNTRY. COST $2,000 GOLD. CAN BE SEEN DAY BEFORE SALE.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the COMMERCIAL SALESROOM, NO. 8 CORTLANDT-ST.,

A very fine assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining room and library furniture, viz.: Carved walnut parlor suites in crimson satin, green and crimson reps, marble-top centre and fancy tables, etageres, several fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, sofas, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, very fine walnut buffet, extension tables, fine hair and hair-top mattresses, blankets, quilts, china, glass and silver-plated ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

Also, two French plate pier mirrors.

Also, Wilder's fire-proof safe.

Catalogues are now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE** IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SPENCER SCOTT and CHARLES G. DAVISON, bankrupts.—The subscriber, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at his office, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on MONDAY, the 22d day of November, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following assets which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: Sundry book debts and claims enumerated and set forth in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of fifty thousand and sixty dollars and thirty-five cents, with the books of accounts of the late firm of Scott, Davison & Co., and the book debts and claims therein contained; also, sundry notes and acceptances, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and two dollars and fourteen cents. A schedule of the above will be furnished on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. N. MILLER, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

**MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Pottier & Stymus within six months.

HENRY D. MINER will sell at auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 112 Madison-avenue, elegant household furniture, made to order by the above celebrated manufacturers, nearly new, having been in use but six months. Particulars in Sunday's paper.

SCOTT DEEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

**CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS AT** AUCTION.—SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of chromos, engravings, &c., all nicely framed. Catalogues ready. Pictures on exhibition day and evening.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3 and 4, at 7 o'clock, an elegant private library. Catalogues ready.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

**WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY,** Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., at Brooklyn Navy Yard, by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant, about 1,400 tons scrap iron.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**NATIONAL EXHIBITION** AT CORDOVA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

All parties desiring information in regard to this Exhibition will please apply to either of the following: His Excellency Manuel R. Garcia, Argentine Minister, Washington; Edward F. Davison, Argentine Consul-General, New-York: Belisario Roldan, Special Agent of the Central Committee, at the Consul-General's office, New-York, or to the Argentine Consuls at Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston or Portland.

**GUERLAIN,** PERFUMER, Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors held this day the President announced the decease, on the 28th instant, of Paul Spofford, a director, and formerly President of this Bank. Whereupon it was

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Spofford we have lost a wise, prudent and judicious counselor, a pleasant and genial associate, and an upright business man of most untiring energy and unerring sagacity. That in this affliction of those he loved, and of those who loved him most, we, too, are afflicted, and we tender to them assurances of our warmest sympathy and condolement.

That these resolutions be published, and that a copy duly authenticated be transmitted to the family of the deceased. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

**FIRE ENGINE HOSE.**—WANTED 400 TO 800 feet new, best oak-tanned, double-riveted. Send proposals to VILLAGE PRESIDENT, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

**WANTED.**—TWENTY BALES OF CANTON plait wanted in bond. State price, &c., to Mr. GEORGE, care of Robert McMeney, 411 Broadway.

## SILVER WARE.

**FORD & TUPPER,** Manufacturers of STERLING SILVERWARE, and dealers in FINE PLATED WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**Nos. 787 and 789 Broadway, Corner 10th-st., (up stairs.)**

## MACHINERY.

**HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR SALE** at less than half cost price; two presses almost new, about 700 tons capacity, 12-inch ram and 3-foot lift. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

**WANTED**—THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM saw mill complete. Address M. T. MORSS, Woodburn, Sullivan County, N. Y.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST**—ON SUNDAY IN EITHER AMITY-ST., 6th-st., Greenwich or 7th avs., a black morocco MONEY POUCH or WALLET, containing $24 or $30; a liberal reward will be paid by the owner, Miss QUINN, No. 231 Sullivan-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE**—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 2[illegible] Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold as a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. [illegible] Bowery.

## PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. [illegible], 1869.

Sealed proposals for [illegible] Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M. [illegible] day of February, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-locking, uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and interior construction or arrangement, are required; and proposals should specify separately the price of each brass Lock, each Key for same, each iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each sample Lock to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must also be attached thereto.

The internal plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is not the patentee. Preference will be given to a Lock the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and proposals will be made on or before the 3d day of March, 1870; and, unless the Postmaster-General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, (a right hereby expressly reserved to him,) contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed to in writing by the contractor and the Postmaster-General for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its rightful annulment at any time, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and, if he shall deem proper, to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gauges, and designs (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks or Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department, shall be paid for the same at such prices as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his own expense at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where both Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof, and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties on the required bond for the fulfillment of the contract, in case such proposals shall be accepted. The manufacture of Mail Locks and Keys is, of necessity, a highly important and delicate trust which the Department will confide to no bidder whose proposals are not also accompanied with testimonials of good character.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens the Postmaster-General may deem it expedient to select the Brass Lock of one bidder and the Iron Lock of another. He, therefore, reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of Locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Mail Locks."

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 26, 1869.

**PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH** copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 29, 1869, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officers shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned for supplying commissioned officers and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom with such choice, fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloins and porterhouse steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

A deposit of seventy-five dollars shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops is made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 29th day of November, 1869, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, Brevet-Colonel R. M. HALL, Quartermaster First Artillery, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, NOS. 127 AND 129 MERCER-ST., OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING** Coal and Wood for the use of this Department will be received at these headquarters until the 3d prox., as follows:

200 tons Cannel Coal.
650 tons Furnace Coal.
130 tons Egg Coal.
450 tons Stove Coal.
30 tons Cumberland Coal.
250 cords Pine Wood.

The cannel coal to be the best Incehall, none smaller than egg size; the furnace coal to be Lehigh—the particular kind of Lehigh proposed to be furnished to be stated in bid—clean; the egg and stove coal to be the best quality of Locust Mountain, clean; the Cumberland coal to be of the best quality—run of the mine for blacksmiths' purposes; all the coal to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton; the wood to be the best dry Virginia pine, sawed and split.

Each and all of these articles to be as above specified, and to be delivered at such times during the years 1869 and 1870, and at such places, (within the City,) and in such quantities as may be directed. All to be subject to inspection, and rejection if not fully up to the required standard. Parties contracting will be required to give every facility to the inspectors, and to conform to such rules regarding the delivery and rendering of bills as may be prescribed. Payments will be made monthly. Proposals must be indorsed on envelope with name of parties, and be addressed to the "Committee on Supplies, Metropolitan Fire Department."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

**CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.**—TO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving proposals for sewers in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to near Tenth-avenue; and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue, to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, with branches, has been extended to 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869, until which hour proposals will continue to be received at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1869.

## SCALES.

**HOWE'S SCALES**, MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON, VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 131 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 204 Lake-st., Chicago, F. S. MERRIBOLE, Agent.

A good local agent wanted in every County.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE**—A CLOSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order, made by Lawrence & Co. Can be seen at private stable, No. [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FEREIRE.....DUONESNE, SATURDAY, Oct. 30
VILLE DE PARIS.DUMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 13
ST. LAURENT ...LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 27
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 11

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 30th October, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be onboard at noon.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3 | Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18
Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4 | Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10 | Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25
Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11 | Samaria, Wednes'y, Dec. 1
China, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.**

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clydebuilt passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.....Oct. 20 | IOWA.....Nov. 20
INDIA.....Nov. 6 | BRITANNIA.....Nov. 27
CAMBRIA.....Nov. 13 | COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.**

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA.....3,012 tons.....Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....2,202 tons.....Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,555 tons.....Nov. 24, at 9½ A.M.
IDAHO.....3,132 tons.....Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47, North River.

DENMARK, Captain Schey, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS, (Via Nassau,)...Nov. 4
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Nov. 11
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.....Nov. 18

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new iron steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.**

**FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.**

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $140 to $180. | $65. |

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday; then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 1—ST. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ST. HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE—STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.**

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage in Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to F. J. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to H. R. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month, for

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to foreigners, issued by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.**

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAIT.....Saturday, Oct. 30
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, Nov. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.**—The popular steamship SARATOGA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 4th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

CHARLES LEBEUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MINNETONKA will sail 11th November.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**—OLD LINE.—Low freight.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BOSTON** VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FOUR P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS, GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company

**STONINGTON LINE.**

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. BROWN, Capt. GEO. R. HULL

From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,

THE SAML. HOUSTON, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | | LEAVES RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, 20 | 2:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 20 | 7:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 21 | 3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 21 | 7:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 23 | 9:00 A. M. | Friday, 22 | 8:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 26 | 7:00 A. M. | Monday, 25 | 8:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 27 | 8:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 26 | 11:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 28 | 1:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 27 | 12:00 M. |
| Saturday, 30 | 2:30 P. M. | Friday, 29 | 12:00 M. |

**THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES EVERY MORNING** from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8½, 34th-st. at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays. N. B.—The boat will discontinue her trips on Tuesday, the 2d.

**STEAMER D. B. MARTIN, FOR** Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 27th-st. 15c.; to all other landings, 25c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

**D. & T. SMITH'S** STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL** Points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

**FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## EXCURSIONS.

**FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.**—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 36 East River.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD GARRISON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Garrison, said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o25-law3wSa*

NO. 2,459.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASAHEL H. HEATH and THOMAS W. B. HUGHES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Asahel H. Heath and Thomas W. B. Hughes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

o16-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID MINSESHEIMER, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Minsesheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of May, 1869.

o23-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND G. LUCAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edmund G. Lucas, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee, &c., No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

o30-law3wSa*

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DRS. A. H. VINTON, J. COTTON SMITH and HENRY E. MONTGOMERY will address a meeting to be held in the interests of the Evangelical Education Society, in the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., and NOAH H. SCHENCK, D.D., are also expected. A collection will be taken up to meet a great and pressing need.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH at 7½ o'clock P. M., (if pleasant weather.) Subject—*The Claims of Christ on the Young.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

HON. HORACE GREELEY AND REV. Mr. WILLIS, of the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Simpson Mission Sabbath School, in the public school building in Houston-st., near Essex-st., SUNDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORG AND METHODISM; Or, Why from a Methodist I became a Swedenborgian.

A lecture by Rev. E. R. KEYES, at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

HOW TO ESCAPE HELL.—WHAT Swedenborg teaches. A lecture by OLIVER DYER, Esq., at Cooper Union, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, (convenient for strangers,) 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. HENRY WEBER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD anniversary of John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, 31st inst. There will be a Love Feast at 9 A. M., preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., President of Dickinson College. At 2 P. M., reunion of all the old pastors and members, children and grandchildren. Reunion prayer meeting at 6 P. M. At 7 P. M., sermon by Rev. D. W. BARTHOLOMEW, D. D., of Trenton, N. J. The children and friends of Methodism are affectionately invited to be present.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st. near 3d-av.)—Preaching in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE GOOKE. Prayer Meeting at 6 o'clock; also, at the close of the Evening sermon. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Members of the Church are expected to be in their place. Members of the congregation and strangers are cordially invited.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETing will be held on SUNDAY EVENING in St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, to take leave of Rev. WILLIAM J. BOONE, (son of the late Bishop Boone,) who, with his wife, will sail on Monday next to join the mission in China. Rev. BENJAMIN H. PADDOCK, D. D., Mr. BOONE, and others, will speak.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission of the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. APPLETON, of the Second Baptist Church of Harlem, and in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWSON. Lecture after the evening service. Seats free. All are invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERvices in the new chapel on Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts., every SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ and 3½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER his first popular lecture of the season at Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1869, subject—*Sights and Shadows of London Life*; under the auspices of Neptune Division No. 3, S. of T. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. See bills.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM, corner of 5th-av. and 125th-st.—Services every Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. NEILSON MCVICKER, will officiate in the morning, and Rev. Dr. TYNG in the evening, SUNDAY, Oct. 31.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, from Kansas, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Pure Gospel Contrasted with what is now Preached as Gospel.* All are cordially invited to hear and judge.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOciety will give "Judas Maccabeus" on Nov. 30. Rehearsal every MONDAY EVENING in St. Paul's M. E. Church, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.; entrance in 22d-st. Members are requested to be punctual at rehearsal.

A SERIES OF DISCOURSES ON "THE Family" will be preached on SUNDAY MORNINGS in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) by WM. AIKMAN, D. D. Topic TO-MORROW—*The Family Relation: Its Beauty and Blessedness.*

THE CHURCH OF THE ENGLISH Reformation, an old Church restored; not a new Church created.—Rev. Professor GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., will preach at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Service at 7½.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC Meeting, on behalf of City Missions will be held SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st. Rev. Dr. HALL, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Hon. WM. E. DODGE and Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS will take part.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRItualists.—Miss NETTIE M. PEASE will give her closing discourses at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 31, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*The Unitarian Idea of God.* The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 42th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at the corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats free.

M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., corner 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. W. PAGE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the chapel. All are invited.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. C. LORRIMER, D. D., of Albany, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector. Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,** (Madison-square.)

An elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining room and three large bedrooms, all connecting, with private table. Location and accommodations unsurpassed. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 42d-st., would like to rent a second or third floor, singly or en suite, to a family or single gentlemen, with or without board; rooms are handsomely and newly furnished, with every convenience. Parties wishing the style of a private house, can address A. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ROOMS—6TH-AV. AND 9TH-ST., OPPOSITE Brevoort House; a few rooms, including one elegant suite on parlor floor and one on second floor, may be had; none need apply save those desiring superior accommodations in most eligible locations and able to give first-class references. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) first door west of 6th-av.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 185 Madison-av., has been rented as a first-class boarding house; the entire parlor and second floors to rent with or without private table; three rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen; best of reference given and required.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.—A four-story first-class house, eligibly situated, between 5th and 6th avs., will let suites of apartments or single rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board, to reliable parties. Inquire at No. 56 West 28th-st. N. B.—References given and required.

A LARGE, WELL-LIT UNFURNISHED front room, with chandelier, to gentleman and wife; also, two connecting rooms on third floor, all modern improvements, at No. 50 East 29th-st. Only carpeted if preferred.

NO. 336 6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., east side.—To let, to a respectable family, parlors on first floor and rooms on second and third floors, with kitchen, range, bath, gas, &c. Rent moderate; possession immediately.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ON WEST 22D-ST., near 6th-av., a large second-story front room, newly furnished, large and convenient closets attached; references exchanged. Address G. E., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let some rooms, large or small, with or without board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 236 West 46th-st.

ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHout private table; also, a few rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 82 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF 13TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—Desirable furnished rooms en suite or otherwise, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Gentlemen accommodated with board; rooms handsomely furnished; table unexceptionable. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TWO FRONT PARLORS, ON SECOND and third floors, furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at No. 218 East 10th-st., short distance from Broadway.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO CONnecting bedrooms, also other rooms, with first-class board, in brown-stone house No. 236 West 38th-st., one block from Broadway.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable furnished rooms on first and second floors, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

NO. 22 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Fine rooms en suite or otherwise, with superior table and attendance, at moderate rates to first-class parties.

NO. 139 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 28th and 29th sts.—Two pleasant large rooms on second floor to let with board; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—LARGE AND desirable rooms, with private table, to a family or small party of adults, who are willing to pay for a pleasant home.

A.—PARK-AVENUE HOTEL.—PARK-av., 41st and 42d sts., new and magnificently furnished rooms, in suites or singly, at liberal rates for permanent parties. Madison-av. stage to Park-av.

BOARD—ONLY $20 PER WEEK FOR FRONT Broom and alcove on the first floor, with fire, gas, &c., thrown in, in a house with all the modern improvements and quiet family, at 429 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 138 WEST 43D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a pleasant third story room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE, TWO doors from Broadway, a large, comfortable furnished room, with gas, heated, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

AT NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent board for families or single gentlemen; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on Murray Hill, can be had by addressing MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,122 City Post Office.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., CORNER Park-av. A large, well furnished room on the second floor to let, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND story furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished room. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private. Reference given and required.

NO. 349 5TH-ST., BETWEEN NORTH 6th and North 7th sts., Williamsburg. A respectable person has board for two ladies.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a suite of handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with first-class board. Highest references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—To let, a handsome suite of rooms on third floor, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST. —A suite of four communicating rooms, with bath-room, to let, with private table; references required.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 25th-st., handsomely-furnished rooms en suite and single. Apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., fine suite of rooms to let, "with private table only," to a small family.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHed room with gas and fireplace. Apply at No. 730 3d-av.

NO. 322 WEST 24TH-ST.—A LARGE-sized second-story front room to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, IN A New-England family, near Madison-av. No. 28 East 28th-st.

ROOMS EN SUITE OR SEPARATE, in first-class house, with meals; private family; references. No. 2 West 13th-st., close to 6th-av.

# DISASTROUS FIRES.

## Four Persons Suffocated in Liberty-street.

## A HORRIBLE SCENE OF DEATH.

### Great Destruction of Property in Third-avenue—Four Buildings Completely Consumed.

At 6:50 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 63 Liberty-street, occupied by A. S. RAYMOND, printer. The flames spread rapidly, and to the great dismay of the crowd gathered in the street, when it was known that the fourth floor was occupied as a dwelling by the janitor, and that he and his family, consisting of a wife and two children, were then in the building. After the fire had gained some headway, he was seen to come down an upper stairway with the keys in his hand, and to turn back again when he saw his retreat cut off by the flames. That was the last seen of him. As neither he nor any other of the inmates appeared at any of the windows, it was not unnaturally supposed that they had escaped to the roof and would be found blindly groping in the darkness in the adjoining buildings. The firemen worked with such energy that the fire was soon extinguished and the firemen and Police entered the building. On ascending to the fourth floor the doors were found locked, and on breaking one open and entering a room a horrible scene was presented. On the floor, lying upon her back, with a boy in either arm clasped convulsively to her breast lay the mother, and a few feet distant lay the father. All were dead, and a more horrible sight never was presented at a fire in this City. All the dead were terribly burned, the hair was gone, the clothing was reduced to little heaps of ashes around them, and the flesh in all parts of the bodies was blistered and cracked open. Yet there was something peaceful in the expression of the faces that gave rise to the hope that they had been suffocated before the flames reached them, and that they had been spared the sharper pangs of a death by fire.

The bodies were removed to the Second Precinct Station House, in Beekman-street, and strangely enough, up to a late hour of the night the names of the victims had not been ascertained. The man was about 35 years of age, the woman about 30, the two boys 8 and 12. It was known that the man was a carpenter, and was employed by FREDERICK MARQUAND, the owner of the building, in keeping that and several other buildings belonging to him in repair, but that gentleman being absent no more particulars of the unfortunate family could be gleaned. An inquest will be held this morning by Coroner FLYNN, and all the details will doubtless be brought to light. The origin of the fire will also be the subject of needful investigation, as at present no one has been found who has any information concerning it, nor were the losses learned. The damage to the printing stock was extensive, and the occupant of the first floor was considerably damaged by water.

The second fire of the evening occurred at about 7 o'clock, beginning in the frame shed attached to the carriage manufactory of JACOB DUNN, on the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street. The building had a front of twenty-five feet on Third-avenue, extended back seventy-five feet on Eighty-seventh-street, and then ran back seventy-five feet in the rear. This great structure was of brick, five stories in height throughout, and was filled with carriages finished and in course of construction. When the fire was discovered in the shed by Sergeant HICKS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, it was no more than a mere flickering blaze, but it had such dry material to feed upon that it spread with great rapidity, and before the alarm could be given and the engines reach the ground the whole rear of the main building was enveloped. Here the flames did their work quickly, and rushed with unparalleled fury throughout the entire building and to the one adjoining it on the north, No. 1,552 Third-avenue, occupied by many families, all of whom, however, had such ample warning that they succeeded in saving all their furniture. The fire also communicated to the two-story frames, Nos. 1,554 and 1,556 Third-avenue, the first occupied by JACOB DUNN as a stable, and the second by WILLIAM HUNT & Co., wheelwrights, and both were completely destroyed. The same fate overtook the two large structures, and very rarely has fire in this City done its work so quickly and thoroughly. Within two hours from the time the first feeble flame was discovered the great structure on the corner, the immense tenement on the corner and the two small frames were only masses of smouldering ruins. Even the massive brick walls had fallen, and all was a wreck and nothing more.

The losses from this great disaster are as follows: JACOB DUNN loses $60,000 on stock. He also owned the stable adjoining, which was valued at $2,000. The building he occupied as a factory was owned by GEORGE W. ARCHER, was valued at $25,000, and is a total loss, but is said to be fully insured. The building No. 1,552 Third-avenue, was owned by J. LIPPMAN, was valued at $9,000 only, as it was a frame rear building having a brick front. It was totally destroyed, but it is said to have been insured. The first floor was occupied by BERNARD WARNER as a lager beer saloon, whose loss is about $1,000. The tenants of the upper floors escaped without loss as already stated. The loss of WM. HUNT & Co., wheelwrights, at No. 1,556 Third-avenue, is $5,000, and is covered by insurance.

The insurance of Mr. DUNN is as follows: Mechanics, of Brooklyn, $1,500; Pacific, $1,500; National, $2,000; Norwich, of Connecticut, $1,500; Relief, $2,000; Fireman's Fund, $2,000; Citizens, $2,000; Astor, $2,000; Importers and Traders', $2,000; United States, $2,000; Williamsburg, $2,000; Hamilton, $2,000; Commonwealth, $2,000; Metropolitan, $2,000; Exchange, $2,000; Corn Exchange, $2,500; Grocers' $2,000; Adriatic, $2,000, and Atlantic $1,500, making a total of $36,000.

There has been no theory yet advanced nor facts discovered that can satisfactorily account for the origin of the disaster. The shed where it was first seen was semi-detached from the main building, and no fire was used in it for any purpose. Fire Marshal BRACKETT has taken the affair in charge, and will make an investigation.

### A Safety Wheel for Railroad Cars.

Mr. LOUIS D. BOYCE, a printer, now of Rochester, but for many years employed in the TIMES composing room, has just patented a safety wheel for railroad car trucks, which may be seen on exhibition at the store of PRATT, READ & Co., No. 86 Chambers-street. The invention consists of an extra wheel placed between the two which ordinarily form the running gear of the truck, and on either side of it. Opposite this is another wheel, intended for the same rail, put at a distance inward from the outer one sufficient to admit of ordinary play for the truck on the rail, while the car is in motion. These four have, as an axle, a heavy iron bar, extending from outside to outside. Each of these safety wheels has a flange somewhat deeper than that of an ordinary bearing wheel, and the bevels of these opposites run in contrary directions, the inward one being beveled outwardly and the outward one inwardly. Should a car, from friction or other cause, displace a rail or break one, the heavy flanges of the outer safety wheels on the opposite rail still hold the car to that rail, and prevent its flying the track; while the space between the two opposite conjoint safety wheels, forming virtually a "tread" more than twice the width of that on an ordinary wheel, allows for the angular divergence of the truck, and on striking the rail next to that broken or displaced brings the hinder wheel of the first truck, as well as subsequently the whole rear truck, again into the true line of the roadway, thus remedying the divergence and putting the car on the track. The model on exhibition works excellently well. What would be the practical value of the invention, if applied to a train in motion, remains to be demonstrated by actual experiment. The model held the truck to the track, yesterday, even when two rails were taken away, and the affair was put in motion. Expert railroad men, who have seen its operation, are inclined to favor the idea put forward by Mr. BOYCE, though on witnessing a mere model experiment of an invention so important as this must be if successful, it is hardly safe to pronounce a positive opinion. The claims of Mr. BOYCE as to the safety quality of his wheel demand, however, that it should be put to a practical test.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### New-York.

General BUTTERFIELD still retains possession of the office of Assistant United States Treasurer, and has heard nothing as yet in regard to the appointment of a successor, being also unaware of his alleged indictment by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The various and rare specimens of furs which were collected by Captain G. F. HALL during his five years' cruise in the Arctic regions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's expedition, were sold by auction, at No. 21 Mercer-street, yesterday afternoon, the prices obtained being very good.

The November term of the Court of General Sessions will be formally opened on Monday next, but no business will be transacted during the first day. Judge BEDFORD will preside, and Assistant District-Attorney BLUNT will probably act as prosecuting attorney.

FREDERICK WHITTON was held in $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to appear for examination on the charge of passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note.

Mr. OLIVER FISKE has been selected as Chief Deputy to Mr. S. R. HARLOW, the new United States Marshal.

A bass weighing twenty-four pounds was caught yesterday in the North River, opposite Stryker's Bay. After an hour's sport the lucky fisherman succeeded in hauling him on shore. This is the largest fish of its kind that has been caught this season in that locality.

Mr. OLIVER DYER, of this City, will speak at the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening. "How to Escape Hell, and what SWEDENBORG Teaches About It," is the subject.

On Monday evening next Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver his popular lecture on "The Lights and Shadows of London Life," at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of Neptune Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The first registration meeting of the Women's Parliament will be held to-day at 2 P. M. at PACKARD's Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, late of Philadelphia, will give an illustration of the Sunday School Lesson at the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, to-morrow afternoon, and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, will make an address. Services at 2:30 P. M.

Mrs. SARAH DAVISON, of No. 420 West Eighteenth-street, committed suicide yesterday by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been recently confined and became much depressed in mind in consequence of puerperal fever ensuing. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest. Mrs. DAVISON leaves six children.

MARY FOSTER and HERMAN WILLIAMS, alias Wenzler, were held for trial yesterday by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of robbing JOHN W. FOSTER, of No. 6 West Forty-fourth-street, and JOHN R. GREENMAN, of No. 133 Crosby-street, by the panel game, at two different houses.

EDWARD DUSENBERRY was committed yesterday, in default of $2,000, by Justice DOWLING, on the charge of swindling citizens by subscriptions for an alleged charitable purpose.

### New-Jersey.

Yesterday morning LOUIS KUHN, who was stabbed on the 14th inst. while returning from a picnic, identified JOHN FARRELL, now confined in the Jersey City Prison, as one of the men who committed the assault upon him. FARRELL will be removed from the City Prison to the County Jail.

It is estimated that the damage done to property in Hunterdon County by the recent freshet will amount to upward of $100,000.

JACOB PARTENFELDER, of No. 12 Nevada-street, Newark, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 29—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities open quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82⅞; 1865, old, 81⅞; 1867, 83⅛; Ten-forties, 76⅛. Stocks quiet. Erie 21⅜, Illinois 98⅛, Atlantic and Great Western 25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. Receipts of the week have been 56,000 bales, of which 7,000 were American. The stock in port is estimated at 428,000 bales, of which 29,000 are American.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Common Resin 6s.@6s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 29—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-Twenties 1862, 82⅞; 1865, old, 81⅞. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Linseed Cakes, £10 17s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

HAVRE, Oct. 29.—Cotton opens quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat; Low Middling afloat, 134f. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 29.—Petroleum opens quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—2 P. M.—The stock of Cotton afloat is 323,000 bales, of which 49,000 bales are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. ₱ cental for Red Winter, and 9s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 21,000 quarters; American, 20,000.

HAVRE, Oct. 29.—COTTON closed quiet both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 146f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 135f.

LONDON, Oct. 29—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 82⅝; 1865, old, 81⅞; 1867, 83⅛; Ten-forties, 76⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 21⅛; Illinois Centrals, 98⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 6d. ₱ cental.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firmer, but unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d.@1s. 8½d. ₱ gallon.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 88⅜, and closed firm at 88⅜@88⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 71f. 80c., and closed dull; Rentes, 71f. 67c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 29.—Petroleum closed firm, but unchanged.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—EXCHANGE steady at par buying, and 1-10 ₱ cent. premium selling. FLOUR quiet and easy at $4 10@$6 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 1 at 96c.@97c.; No. 2 at 92c.@94c.; in the afternoon the market was firmer but unsettled at 93¼c.@94c. cash seller November for No. 2. CORN quiet and lower; sales of No. 2 at 66c.@67c.; in the afternoon there was a fair demand for No. 2 at 65½c.@65¾c., cash, and 64½c.@65c., seller first half of November. OATS in fair demand at 38¼c.@39½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 66c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull with sellers at 93c. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 10. PORK, $31 for Old, and $29 75@$30 for new, cash. LARD, 16½c.@16¾c. for New and Old. Green SHOULDERS, 10c. Green HAMS, 14c.@14½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15¾c.@16c. CATTLE dull at $2 85@$5 12½ for Common Texan Steers and good Cows. HOGS lower at $8 50@$8 75 for Common and $9 40@$9 80 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS steady and firm at 9c. on Wheat and 8c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—TOBACCO firm, but unchanged. COTTON—Straight lots of Middling here would bring 24¼c.@24½c. FLOUR heavy; Fall Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $4@$5; Double Extra, $5 15@$6; Treble Extra, $6@$6 25; Family, $6 50@$7. WHEAT dull and 3c.@4c. lower on all grades below Choice Fall; No. 2 Spring, 92c.@93c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 07@$1 10; No. 1 do., $1 12@$1 17½; Choice, $1 20@$1 30. CORN declining; Mixed, in bulk, 72½c.@73c.; do. in sacks, 80c.@81c.; Yellow, 83c.@85c.; good to choice White, 88c.@95c.; Fancy, 98c. OATS, 43½c.@44c. in bulk, and 48c.@52c. in sacks. BARLEY heavy; strictly prime Minnesota Spring, $1 20. RYE firmer at 75c.@77c. for prime to choice. WHISKY lower at $1 12½. PROVISIONS dull. Old PORK jobbing at $30; Dry Salt Clear Sides, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD dull and nominal; Choice Keg, 18¼c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS heavy at $8 25@$8 80; very Choice was held at $9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels; Hogs, 1,200 head.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 178,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 130,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 22¼c.@23c.; Corn, 19½c.; Oats, 12¼c. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected; small parcels of Red Winter No. 1 sold at $1 17@$1 19. CORN stronger; sales early at 78c.; later, at 79c.@80c. for No. 2 Western; sales about 30,000 bushels in all, closing firm. OATS firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 49c. RYE nominally unchanged. BARLEY dull; sales one car Canada at $1 12½; one car do., at $1 10 by sample. PEAS dull; sales one car at $1 16, on the track. PORK—$32 for heavy. LARD, 18c. HIGHWINES—Sales 25 bbls. at $1 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR light demand; market weak; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7; Fancy, $7 50@$8. WHEAT dull; Western Red, $1 38@$1 48. RYE steady at $1 05@$1 10. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1; Mixed Western, 95c. OATS dull at 56c.@58c. BARLEY lower; two rowed New-York, $1 15@$1 20; four rowed, $1 30@$1 40. PETROLEUM excited and higher; Crude 24c.; Refined, 35½c.@36c. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR quiet at 11⅜c.@11¾c. for Fair and good Cuba Refining. PROVISIONS drooping. WHISKY steady at $1 18 for wood bound, and $1 20 for iron bound.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Receipts today, 4,900 bales; of the week, gross, 24,968 bales; net, 22,278 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 9,968 bales; to the Continent, 1,431 bales; coastwise, 3,864 bales; today, 10,186 bales; stock, 65,437 bales. The market closed ⅛c. lower; Middlings, 24⅛c.; sales to-day, 2,450 bales; of the week, 18,350 bales. FLOUR, $5 25@$5 50@$6 for Superfine, Double Extra and Treble Extra. CORN firmer; Old Mixed, $1 10; Mixed, $1 12½; White, $1 15. OATS firmer at 62c.@64c. BRAN, $1 05. Mess PORK, $32. BACON retailing at 17½c.@20c.@20½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES and COFFEE unchanged. WHISKY, $1 25.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—COTTON dull and heavy, nominally at 25½c.; no sales. FLOUR dull; high grades declined 30c.; Howard-street Family, $7; Lake City Mills Family, $7 50@$9 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red, $1c.@$40c. CORN dull; White, $1@$1 10; Yellow, 85c.@$1. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. RYE, $1@$1 08. PORK quiet at $33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c.@20¼c.; [illegible]

[illegible] and some sales were made at $1 [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—FLOUR dull, with a [illegible] demand; Family, $5 80@$5 75. WHEAT dull and [illegible] unchanged. CORN in good demand at [illegible] new. RYE, 95c.@$1. OATS steady, but unchanged. COTTON quiet at 25c.@25½c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 10@$1 12. PORK dull at $31. LARD, 13¾c. There were small sales of PORK and LARD at the quotations. There are no BULK MEATS or BACON in the market. Green MEATS are dull, with no demand. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 ₱ cent. discount buying, and par selling.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 17,975 bales Upland and 475 bales Sea Island; total, 18,450 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 7,582 bales; to the Continent, none; coastwise, 5,390 bales Upland and 101 bales Sea Island; sales, 30,334 bales Upland and 1,524 bales Sea Island; stock, 30,334 bales Upland and 1,524 bales Sea Island. The market closed at 24½c. for Middling; Sea Island, 45c. Receipts to-day, 2,476 bales; exports, 766 bales. Sales to-day, 70 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—COTTON—Net receipts, 11,291 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; total receipts, 11,311 bales. Exports: To Great Britain, 2,250 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 3,567 bales. Stock on hand, 14,798 bales. Sales of the week, 3,150 bales. The market closed dull and unsettled; Middling, 25c.; Sea Island, 50c.@85c.; receipts to-day, 2,067 bales; exports, coastwise, 442 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 for No. 1, and 93½c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet at 70c. for No. 2. RYE declining; sales 73c. for No. 1. BARLEY declining, at $1@$1 05 for good. Grain FREIGHTS firm, at 9c. to Buffalo, 15c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—WHEAT sells slowly, but the market rules steady; sales 350 bushels Diehl to arrive at $1 72. RYE quiet and dull. CORN unchanged; nothing doing. BARLEY—But little doing, with an apparent downward tendency; sales 1 car No. 2, six-rowed, at $1 42, which is 3c. below the price obtained yesterday. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; sales 400 bushels State, in bulk and in bags, at 61c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 29.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT active and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; No. 1 Red, $1 10½; No. 2 Red, $1 06½. CORN quiet and steady; No. 1, 83c.; No. 2, 81c. OATS active and unchanged. FREIGHTS—5c.@12c. are asked to Buffalo and Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 2,400 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29.—COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 2,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,687 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 1,313 bales; sales of the week, 400 bales; the market closed quiet at 24c.@24¼c. Spirits TURPENTINE very quiet at 42½c. RESIN quiet at $1 55 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 60@$2 75. TAR steady.

MOBILE, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Receipts of week, 7,421 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,251 bales; other foreign ports, 448 bales; coastwise, 1,772 bales; stock on shipboard, 20,083 bales; sales of the week, 55,600 bales; to-day, 300 bales. The market closed dull and weak; Middling, 24c.@24¼c.; receipts to-day, 1,014 bales; exports, 136 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 50. Live HOGS dull and nominal. TOBACCO—Sales 30 hhds. at $8 50 for Lugs and $28 50 for medium light Wrappers. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. WHISKY firm at $1 10. WHEAT—Red, $1; White, $1 15. CORN, 85c. OATS, 55c. RYE, 90c.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 13 offered; No. 2 do., $1 11 offered. CORN quiet; No. 1 Mixed held at 85c.@86c.; No. 2 do., 83c.@84c. OATS steady, but unchanged. RYE quiet; No. 1 held at 95c.@$1; No. 2 at 90c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

GALVESTON, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 4,925 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 343 bales; to New-York, 1,087 bales; to New-Orleans, 50 bales; stock, 14,878 bales. The demand was active, but the offerings were light; Ordinary, 18c., in coin; sales 2,900 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 7,141 bales; exports coastwise, 5,376 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 2,094 bales. The market was quiet and weak at 24⅛c.@24⅜c. for Low Middling; sales of the week, 1,180 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—COTTON quiet and nominally 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 1,219 bales; exports, 625 bales; stock, 9,252 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN—Old, 90c.; New, 85c. OATS, 62c. PORK, $31 50. LARD, 18c.@20c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17½c.; Sides, 21c.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Net receipts, 650 bales; coastwise, 3,315 bales; total, 3,965 bales; exports, to Great Britain, none; coastwise, 30 bales; stock, 500 bales. The demand was active at full prices; Middling, 26½c.@26¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—COTTON weak and easier; sales, 540 bales; receipts, 972 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; sales of the week, 4,430 bales; receipts, 5,460 bales; stock, 6,717 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 790 bales; coastwise, 2,830 bales; total, 3,620 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 150 bales; coastwise, none; stock, 4,856 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 28.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,300 bales; exports coastwise, 356 bales; sales, 80 bales; Low Middling, 24⅛c.@24¼c. The market closed weak.

DETROIT, Oct. 29.—WHEAT declining; Extra White, $1 27; No. 1 White, $1 11@$1 11½; Amber, $1 07; Regular, $1 04@$1 05.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 106¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 48 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾; Gold, 128¼.

### Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 29—9 A. M.

| Place. | Wind. | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | N. | Cloudy | 37 |
| Boston | N. W. | Cloudy | 39 |
| New-York | W. | Overcast | 44 |
| Philadelphia | S. E. | Cloudy | 44 |
| Wilmington | N. E. | Cloudy | 45 |
| Washington | N. E. | Cloudy | 48 |
| Richmond | W. | Cloudy | 53 |
| Oswego | S. | Cloudy | 43 |
| Buffalo | W. | Cloudy | 45 |
| Pittsburg | — | Raining | 42 |
| Chicago | N. W. | Cloudy | 46 |
| Louisville | N. | Clear | 44 |
| Mobile | W. | Cloudy | 60 |
| New-Orleans | — | Foggy | 57 |
| Key West | N. E. | Clear | 77 |
| Havana | — | Raining | 82 |
| Charleston | S. W. | Clear | 62 |

[Advertisement.]

CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF.—KNOX and his salesmen never undertake to interfere with or control the judgment of a customer. In the selection of a hat tastes differ. KNOX recognizes this fact, and all who deal at his popular store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, are allowed to make their own selections. This is the true plan, and hence the universal satisfaction that prevails among the wearers of the Knox Hat. In buying a hat, if you want your own choice, deal at KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

Eastern Township Bank, Sherbrook, Canada East.—E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st. DEAR SIR: Inclosed is check, &c. I am very much pleased with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph and the workmanlike manner in which it was applied to our three banks. It works to perfection.

Yours respectfully,

WM. FARWELL, Cashier.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | Oct. 16 | Bremen | New-York. |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Brussels | Oct. 30 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Denmark | Oct. 30 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Pereire | Oct. 30 | New-York | Havre. |

FOR ST. DOMINGO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tybee | Oct. 30 | New-York | St. Domingo. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for France *via* Havre and Brest, per *Pereire*, close at the Post Office at 11:30 A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship James Adger, from Charleston.*—Mrs. Wilson, T. Matthewes, H. M. Moody, E. O. Smith, L. Savinovish, A. Carson, E. Whirtenour, Wm. Kimball, C. Baenard, E. A. Scottie, E. Mulligan, W. J. McCormick, C. Antonio, J. Peiper, G. Hunter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 28 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon rises.12 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 32 | Gov. Island. 4 21 | Hell Gate.. 5 43

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

### Cleared.

Steamships Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co.

Ships Rhine, Jordan, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Tamerlane, Sumner, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Blue Nose, (Br.,) Settie, Havre, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Losberg, Bahia and Pernambuco, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Belvidere, (Br.,) Flinn, Fiume via Trieste, Kremelberg & Co.; S. B. Hale, White, Portland, T. C. Merrill & Co.

Brigs Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Lenoir, Arichat, Geo. H. Brewer; Elizabeth, Ames, Mobile, G. F. Young & Co.; Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford, Lisbon, B. J. Wenberg; Alfarett, (Br.,) Rutherford, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Coronella, (Br.,) McCulloch, Walton, N. S., Peniston & Co.

Schooners Meteor, Comstock, New-Orleans; Paragon, Wahab, Washington, N. C., B. M. Cuyler & Wiggins; S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Curtis, Para, Henry & Parker; Berma, (Br.,) Ward, Maitland, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Gamma, Huntley, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Lily, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pacific, Bragg, Washington, N. C.; F. A. Bailey, Locke, Elizabethport, Chase, Talbot & Co.; Leocadia, Elwell, Salem, B. Ropes & Co.; [illegible] P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sloop Competent, Ayres, East Haven, G. K. Racket & Bro.

### Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Bedell, Alexandria, with mdse. to Phelps & Brown.

Ship Cremorne, Gates, San Francisco July 10, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had light variable winds in North Pacific; was 29½ ds. to the equator; crossed in lon. 114 54; was 27½ ds. from the equator in Pacific to Cape Horn; from the Cape to the equator in the Atlantic 24 ds.; crossed in lon. 37 15; have been 32 ds. from the equator, with light baffling winds until up to Hatteras; since then has had strong N. W. and N. N. W. winds.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, London 38 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.—vessel to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Had heavy westerly weather first part of the passage, latter part light variable winds and squalls; sprung upper and lower fore and mizzen topsail yards.

Ship Priz Albert, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg 30 ds., with mdse. and 154 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had one death and one birth on the passage; experienced very fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary & Louise, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Amelia S. Dow, Dow, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Philadelphia, for Gloucester.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Hudson, for Pembrooke.

Schr. Paul Seavey, Lawell, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Jos. W. Wilson, Somers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Srainner, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Kelly, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Mitchell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Octorus, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline, Mason, Rondout, for Lynn.

Schr. Montana, Bearse, Alexandria.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; barks Wasp, from Malaga; Providence, from London; Hypathia, from Liverpool; schr. Susan Viltery, from Malaga.

The steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia, was off the Highland Light, Cape Cod, this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—Arr. steamer Charleston, New-York.

Off the port—Bark Oswego, St. Andrews, N. B.

Sld. steamer Prometheus, Philadelphia; brigs C. V. Williams, Philadelphia; Mary E. Dana, Wilmington, N. C.; schr. Georgita Lawrence, Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29.—Sld. bark Ferenigen, for New-York, and a fleet of coasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 27, A. M.—Arr. schrs. John Stockham, Philadelphia, for Saugus; Baltimore, Calais, for Bridgeport; Abbie H. Brown, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

P. M.—Arr. brig Caprera, Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. Rosanna Rose and Christopher Loxier, Elizabethport, for Boston; Albian, do., for Calais; Morford & Trubee, (Br.,) Walton, N. S., for Port Morris; Electa Bailey, Boston, for Philadelphia; Ottoman, Westport, for Bangor; Isabel L. Pierce, Tangier, for Boston; Ethan Allen, Philadelphia, for do.

28th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Robert H. Dexter, (Br.,) New-Haven, for Windsor, N. S., and sailed.

Sld. brigs Village Belle, (Br.,) Caprera, Eaglet, (Br.,) and Mary C. Comery; schrs. A. J. Dyer, Giraffe, Laura Robinson, Alaska, R. C. Thomas, Ann, Jas. Tilden, Harriet S. Brooks, John Slusmon, Benj. T. Crocker, Howard A. Hunt, Decorra, Reno, Alexander Young, Exeter, Emily H. Naylor, Billow, Julia Ann, Maggie Cummins, Maria Whitney, James Henry, Clara Norton, Jas. S. Watson, Mary Patten, Delaware, John Stockham, Abbie H. Brown, Morford & Trubee, Isabel L. Peirce, and Eliza A. Anderson.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 29.—Sld. steamer Lawrence, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 29.—Arr. ships Bessie Crosby, New-Haven; Mayflower, Cardiff; barks T. H. Armstrong, Gloucester; Hala Frank, Buenos Ayres; brig Robert Dillon, New-York.

Cld. steamship Zodias, New-York.

### Miscellaneous.

The Police steamboat Metropolitan, which was sunk on the rocks off Blackwell's Island, was last night pumped up and floated by the wrecking steamer John Fuller, under the superintendence of E. R. Lowe, Submarine Engineer, and taken to the railways at Hunter's Point.

### Marine Disaster.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 29.—The schr. Alfred Allen, of Oswego, with 500 barrels of salt on board for Toledo, went ashore off this port in a snow storm on Wednesday night, and will probably be a total loss.

### Spoken, &c.

Powwow—Schr., (of Provincetown,) with 450 qtls. of fish, Oct. 14, on George's Banks.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Arr. bark Cardenas, from New-York.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29.—The steamship Russia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 10:30 this morning.

GLASGOW, Oct. 29.—The steamship Damascus, of the Allen's Line, arrived here yesterday.

FREEMAN & BURR,

CLOTHIERS, NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Moscow & Whitney Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.
OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.
OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.
OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & mixtures.
OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.
OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.
OVERCOATS, $36, $40, $42, $45, $48, $50 and $55.

WINTER SUITS, Tricots, Silk Mixture, Tweeds.
WINTER SUITS, Meltons, Cheviots & Beavers.
WINTER SUITS, Check and Plaid Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diago'l Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, with doub'e-breast'd Jackets.
WINTER SUITS, with Sack & Paletot Coats.
WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.
WINTER SUITS—$12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.
WINTER SUITS—$30, $35, $40, $45 and $55.
WINTER SUITS—$55, $60, $65, $70 and $75.

BOYS' SUITS—All the latest Novelties in style.
BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 3 to 15 years.
BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.
BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, richly braided.
BOYS' SUITS—$6, $8, $10, $12, $14 and $15.
BOYS' SUITS—$16, $18, $20, $22, $24 and $26.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Castor & Fur Beavers
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Velvet's, richly brd'd
BOYS' OVERCOATS—And Walking Jackets.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—$5, 6, 8, 10, 12 14, 16 to 20.

A large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cardigan Jackets, and fine Piece Goods, constantly in stock. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

COUNTRY ORDERS receive prompt attention. New rules for self-measurement, price list and patterns of goods, sent free on application.

A lot of slightly-damaged CLOTHING at less than half cost.

FREEMAN & BURR,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND NO. 57 RUE DU CARDINAL FESCH, PARIS,

OFFER A LARGE VARIETY OF

DIAMONDS,

EMERALDS,

PEARLS

AND

SAPPHIRES,

and are constantly receiving from their partner resident in Paris his selections of fine Stones and Diamond and Gem Jewelry.

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS.

J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,

Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; also, 78th-st. and 3d-av.

NOT IN THE FAIR,

But can be seen in operation at our depot, the celebrated

Union Washing Machine and Wringer,

Generally acknowledged to be the best and most durable in the market.

THE

AMERICAN MANGLE

For ironing plain clothes without heat. Suitable for families, hotels, &c.

J. WARD & CO., No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Wringers repaired. Send for a circular.

# LIFE IN LONDON

—

THE SUNDAY WORLD of Oct. 31, 1869, will contain a continuation of the series of Sketches of High and Low Life in London, by a WORLD Reporter, embracing

I. "LOST STEPS IN THE DARK."

II. "LAIS, MESSALINA, AND ASPASIA."

III. "FAIR BUT FRAIL."

IV. "A ROW AT CREMORNE."

V. "LEGIO PERDITARUM."

VI. "THE PURITY OF GENTLE BLOOD."

VII. "DEAD SEA FRUIT."

VIII. "MABEL GRAY."

IX. "THE GROTTO OF CYBELE."

X. "A PAINTED BABYLONIAN."

XI. "A HOARY PANDER."

XII. "THE SPLENDOR OF SIN."

XIII. "SKITTLES."

XIV. "AN ASSAULT ON ROYALTY."

XV. "ANONYMA."

XVI. "A CORINTHIAN POETESS."

XVII. "THE KITTEN."

XVIII. "THE WAGES OF SIN."

XIX. "CORA PEARL."

XX. "THE PALACE OF VELVET."

XXI. "A MISTRESS OF PRINCES."

XXII. "SHE LIKES SWINBURNE."

XXIII. "A TRAFFICKER IN HUMAN SOULS."

XXIV. "CRIMINALIS INTER CHRISTIANOS NON NOMINANDA."

—

THE SUNDAY WORLD will contain, in addition to ALL THE NEWS, its usual attractive features,

SOCIAL STUDIES,
(The piquant domestic stories culled from the mails.)

ITEMS ABOUT WOMEN.

LABOR ITEMS.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FASHION GOSSIP.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

&c., &c., &c.

These sketches will be continued in the Sunday edition of THE WORLD.

Delivered by Carriers in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, and for sale by all Newsdealers, at five cents per copy.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

AT

UNION ADAMS & CO.

FOR LADIES.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Kid and Castor Gloves,
Cardigan Jackets,
Roman Sashes, &c.

FOR MISSES.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Patent Merino Dresses,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Fancy Cashmere Hosiery,
Roman and Fancy Sashes.

—

No. 637 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SAFETY

SAFETY

BOILER.

The position of this Boiler as absolutely safe from disastrous explosion, economical in fuel, and as a thoroughly reliable, durable, practical and efficient Steam Generator is fully established, as evinced by the sale of about One Hundred and Fifty Boilers, in sets of from 5 H. P. to 300 H. P., the sale, to many purchasers, of a second one after trial of the first, and by the experience of those who have used it. Its safety is self-evident, it not being built of any dangerous materials, as large wrought iron plates, containing unseen defects, nor cast-iron, which cracks and gives way instantly, but being composed of the best Wrought Iron Boiler Tubes, tested to 500 pounds pressure, water and steam inside of them, and having no large sheet iron shell to explode. Its economy of fuel, and many other advantages, resulting from its sectional form, as lightness, low freight, facility of enlargement, &c., are equally evident upon examination. Its use secures the economy of light pressure without danger. In view of the thousands of victims maimed or murdered by all the common forms of boilers, no humane man can afford to incur the risk of using a boiler in which such fearful results are possible. They are possible and somewhat probable in all shell boilers, the danger being inherent in the large diameter, and ready to develop itself at any moment in an explosion. Root's Safety Boiler offers absolute immunity from such results. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address ROOT STEAM ENGINE CO., 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

A boiler of 120 H. P. at American Institute Fair until Oct. 30, 1869.

DO YOU WANT GAS? You have only to try our Machine at our expense, and buy it afterward, if it suits. Circulars and information at UNION GAS COMPANY, No. 14 Dey-st., N. Y.

PLAID SUITS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
PLAID SUITS
FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
PLAID SUITS
FOR THE MILLION.
VELVETEEN SUITS
FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.
VELVETEEN SUITS,
ALL PRICES.
BEAVER
OVERCOATS AND SUITS FOR GENTS
REEFING
JACKETS, ALL AGES.
COACHMEN'S
OVERCOATS, ALL COLORS.
LARGEST STORE OF THE KIND IN CITY, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
BROKAW BROS.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue..................$2,000,000
Capital Stock.............. 3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorised to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

MANTEL ORNAMENTS,

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

&c., &c.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED. PRICES LOW.

GOODS DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,

Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.

And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.

ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TONY PASTOR SINGS AT THE TAMMANY to-night, "Why Didn't You Say So Before?" "It Don't Suit Charley Baker," "Rolling Home in the Morning, Boys," "Good Bye, John, Don't Stay Long." At the TAMMANY TO-NIGHT.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

### Concerning Chinese Emigration—Views of a Shanghae Journal—Shocking Murder at Samarinda—Blowing up of a Junk and Loss of Life.

The Shanghae *News Letter*, just at hand with other China and Japan journals, received by way of San Francisco, comments on the question of Chinese emigration. "We are glad to see," it says, "by the last Pacific mail papers, that in every part of the United States the question of Chinese immigration is being earnestly discussed, and that our fellow countrymen are already clearing their minds from their hazy notions of this Empire. They see millions of industrious men, in whose hands is the key to the great problem of cheap labor in America. With practical men decision soon follows discussion, and we may be sure that the Southern planters and the capitalists of the newly opened West will not be long in supplying their wants by organized immigration from China. It is rumored that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will aid and encourage this new passenger traffic by an early increase in their steam line. Supposing them merely to employ their spare vessels, it would be possible to have an extra steamer every month, which would be sufficient for a short time. But the labor demand in the United States is so multifarious that it must soon cause an 'advance along the whole line' of China. The province of Kwangtung will continue to send men suited for our mines and railroads, and for such other employments as demand a certain amount of adventure and hardihood. But for the Southern plantations, and for the grain fields of the Northwest, it seems probable that the best laborors will be found among the quiet and docile peasantry, who inhabit the lower valleys of the Yangtsze and Hoangho. The mountainous province of Shantung is also known to contain a superfluous population, unable to subsist off the soil forbidden to delve under it for mineral wealth; many from there might be induced to emigrate to America, instead of to Manchuria, where the experiment of settling has been tried with indifferent success."

Intelligence has been received from Samarinda of a shocking murder committed on the 10th of August on board the British bark *Jane*, Captain S. RICHARDSON. A cabin boy on board, who had been detected in the theft of some gold ornaments belonging to Mr. CARLETON, a passenger on board, laid in wait about 7 P. M., armed with an ax, with which he struck Mr. ABEL, the chief mate, on the head, inflicting a very severe wound. Mr. ABEL fell stunned, and while he was down the boy struck him a second blow on the left thigh, making a gash nearly a foot in length. Mr. CARLETON, hearing the noise, went to see what was the matter, and as he stepped over the outside doorway of the cabin, he was struck by the boy on the left breast, dividing the breast bone, three of the upper ribs, and severing the heart. The murderer escaped to the shore, where he was captured by the Dutch authorities, who have commenced an inquiry into the affair, but he is now on his way to Hong Kong for trial. The murdered man was an American well known and respected in Hong Kong.

From Swatow, the *Ganges* reported that on the 12th of September a large Saigon rice junk blew up, killing about thirty Chinamen and wounding fifty more. The junk immediately sank, and had drifted foul of the *Douglas'* moorings when the *Ganges* left that port.

### Japanese Affairs—Prince Alfred at Yokohama—Particulars of His Reception by the Mikado—Political Matters.

The principal news topic in the files from Japan is the arrival of Prince ALFRED and his reception by the Mikado. The *Japan Times*, Sept. 29, has a long account of the proceedings, from which it appears that the Prince arrived at Yokohama, Sunday, Aug. 29. The *Galatea* was saluted by the Japanese forts and men-of-war. The Prince landed, and on the 1st of September went to Yeddo by land. The *Times* says: "On Saturday, the 4th, the Prince paid his visit to the Mikado, and the same ceremony was observed during his progress through the streets as on the occasion of his driving into Yeddo. A totally unexpected compliment, it was noticed, was paid to him, of which the Japanese officials had said nothing to the British Legation. The upper windows of the houses in the street along which he passed were all closed and sealed with paper bands, that no one might 'look down' upon him. This is never done in Japan except for the Sovereign. It was done for the Shogoon when he was virtually the ruler, and now for the Mikado, and, of course, in a Daimio's own capital his people pay him the same respect, but no Japanese Prince ever receives the compliment from his Imperial master, and trifling as it may seem to Europeans, it was a most significant evidence to the natives of the estimation in which the Mikado held the son of his most useful ally. His Imperial Majesty received his guest in the great audience chamber in the castle, and on perfectly equal terms. Both stood, and the Mikado welcomed his Royal Highness to Japan in cordial speech. The interview was short, as none of the Prince's suite were presented, and, after a suitable reply had been made to the Mikado's welcome, His Majesty said that he hoped in a few minutes to have the pleasure of seeing his guest in another part of the palace, and more privately, and then moved and terminated the interview. The Prince's party then retired from the audience chamber, and refreshments were served in an adjoining room, after which, with Admiral KEOPEL, Sir HARRY PARKES, and the gentleman of the Legation who was acting as interpreter, the Prince was received in a pavilion in the palace gardens. The interview was a long one, and though, of course, no conversation could take place beyond the mere commonplaces easily imagined between such an entertainer and such a guest, it was remarkable for more than one circumstance. Chiefly, that for the first time, the Mikado heard Japanese spoken to him by a foreigner. Hitherto, both in the case of his Imperial Majesty and the Shogoon, communication with the Sovereign on the occasion of a Minister's visit has always been through native interpreters. On this occasion it was properly arranged that the medium should be an Englishman, and the Mikado, while treated with all the respect due to his exalted rank, was consequently fully able to appreciate the relative rank of his guest. The Prince offered him a magnificent diamond snuff-box, which he placed in His Majesty's hand himself, and the Mikado received the splendid gift with evident delight, which he repeatedly expressed. That he should accept a present made to him in this manner was another remarkable point. We need not say that he will not put the gift to the precise use for which it was made—he will use it as a *bonbonnière*, and, indeed, it was named to him as such when the Prince presented it to him. To the Imperial courtiers and State officers he also gave a number of jewels, rings, boxes, &c., which were highly appreciated. The Mikado, we are told, is greatly improved in appearance since he first emerged from the absurd seclusion in which his ancestors had passed their lives, and to which, but for the happy event of this revolution, he would have been himself condemned. He has grown considerably, and looks much more robust and manly than when Sir HARRY PARKES first saw him at Kioto, and is developing, apparently, into a healthy and intelligent man. He is extremely fond of horse exercise, and takes it daily within the palace grounds; and to this, doubtless, is attributable the improvement which was noted in his personal appearance. This was the only public appearance of His Royal Highness, who, being anxious to see Yeddo as thoroughly as possible, took the practical step of seeing it in a manner *incognito*. The weather was very much against, but whenever it was possible he rode out, accompanied only by Mr. MITFORD, of the British Legation, and without even the escort of the Legation Guard. The Japan *Herald* says: 'We understand that, notwithstanding the refusal of the Emperor of China to receive Prince ALFRED, he intends visiting Pekin as a private individual. The *Salamis* will proceed to China to convey His Royal Highness up the river.'"

In Japanese politics there is nothing special to notice. The Japan *Gazette* observes: A significant feature of the times is that the Parliament having voted for the surrender of all their estates, retainers and revenues, by the Daimois to the Mikado—receiving from him the honorary title of Chi-hanji in lieu of the old title of Daimio, and the allowance of one-tenth of their revenues, with the relief from the support of their old retainers—the majority of the Chi-hanjis have already left Yeddo, (the Parliamentary session closed,) taking with them their clansmen as of yore.

The following paragraphs are from the *Japan Herald*, Sept. 29: It is reported that Prince TODO IDZUMENI NO KAMI, of the Province of Ise, a Daimio of upwards of 300,000 kokus income, a few days ago, whilst passing along the Tokaido to his territory, at Abekawa, in the midst of his train, was set upon by a band of two-sworded samourai and assassinated. It may be remarked that this murder was in all probability a political one, as TODO was the head of a clan that had for 400 years been staunch allies of the Tycoons, and last year he invited SOTSBASHI to to make war on the Mikado, promising every aid in his power. After hostilities had been commenced he suddenly turned traitor and joined the stronger side. This treacherous conduct was neither forgotten nor forgiven, and he has doubtless fallen a victim to the racorous feelings of hate entertained against him by some of the fallen party.

It is rumored that, in consequence of some trouble having arisen between the officers of the Princes SATSUMA and HOZAKAWA, warlike proceedings are likely to ensue between them. This, perhaps, accounts for the quantity of arms and ammunition recently purchased by the former Prince.

We have been, says the *Japan Times*, nearly the victims of another typhoon, which dismasted the *Idaho*, of the United States Navy, and has done other damage, of which we have as yet heard but a part.

### The Connection Between the Senses—An Afflicted Boy.

*From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Oct. 26.*

In the last number of the *Mutes' Chronicle*, published at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this city, Superintendent FAY has the following interesting account of one of the pupils, named WILLIAM E. MORIFTER: "This pupil, in his misfortune, illustrates the intimate connection between the senses of seeing and hearing, in their orgin. Last year, while a pupil at the Blind Asylum, he suddenly recovered his sight, with a simultaneous loss of hearing, and power of speech. Accordingly, at the opening of this term, he was transferred to this institution, and has been in all respects a genuine deaf mute. Last Sunday he was attacked with severe neuralgic pain in his head and chest, resulting soon in perfect restoration of hearing and the loss of sight, without even the power of raising the eyelids. His faculty of speech has not returned to him, but he communicates by the manual alphabet. He still suffers considerable pain."

### General McPherson's Last Moments.

In a letter commending T. D. JONES' model for the McPherson monument, General WM. E. STRONG, who was Inspector-General of MCPHERSON'S corps, says:

"How many times have I seen him on the field of battle—at the front—check his horse sharply, and suddenly throw his right hand (grasping his field glass firmly in it) on his right hip and gaze off at his own troops or the enemy, with his eyes half-closed and piercing. The last time I ever saw him alive—less than ten minutes before he went down—he looked just like this. While memory lasts I can never forget it. I was riding on his left, and we were going at a rapid pace. He checked his horse so quickly that I shot by him, and wheeled my horse about and rode back and received his last order. I was partially in front of him, and I watched him keenly and closely as his eyes swept the ridge and gap between the lines. The expression of MCPHERSON'S face at this moment Mr. JONES has caught with wonderful accuracy. In a moment this sharp, searching, piercing expression was gone, and the old smile crept back again over his face as he knocked the ashes from his cigar, and told me to bring up MORGAN L. SMITH'S division to throw in the gap, and to join him at once at GILES SMITH'S. In twenty seconds more he was on top of the enemy's line of battle, horse and rider riddled with bullets."

## ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:*

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

#### FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

#### SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

#### THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

#### FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

#### FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

#### SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part o the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

#### SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

#### EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

#### NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Grenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

#### TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

#### ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Housten-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

#### TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

#### THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

#### FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

#### FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

#### SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

#### SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

#### EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-first-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

#### NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

#### TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

#### TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

#### TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

#### ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:

First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.
Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.
Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.
Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:

Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.
Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:

Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.
Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.
Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:

Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:

Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.
Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.
Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.
Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:

Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:

Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.
Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, } Oct. 4, 1869. }

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Norton, Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

The minutes of meetings held October twenty-one and twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Repper—

Petition of the occupants of the neighborhood of number four hundred and ninety seven Broadway, to have two gas lamps placed opposite said number four hundred and ninety-seven.

In connection therewith, Alderman Repper presented the following:

Resolved, That permission be given to Thompson & Nichols, of number four hundred and ninety-seven Broadway, to place two gas lamps opposite their premises.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That permission be given to the property owners on Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to pave both sides of the avenue with Belgian pavement, at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That permission be given to F. Schultz to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of his premises, northwest corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance approved April six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for paving Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth street, with Belgian pavement, and the resolution annulling the same by providing for the pavement of said avenue from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-eighth-street, approved October twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That permission be given to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to lay a two-inch Croton main in One Hundredth-street, from the Eighth-avenue, to connect with Station House in One Hundredth-street, at their own expense.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Harlem Evening Times be designated and appointed a Corporation newspaper.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Washington Heights Methodist Church, situated in one Hundred and Fifty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed and lighted on both sides of Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend Annet Lafont, as President of the Saint Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as a donation to be applied in assisting the trustees of said Asylum in completing and furnishing the buildings now in course of erection on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue, the amount to be charged to the account of donations, or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York College Homœopathic Dispensary, for the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, in aid of the funds of said institution, and charge the same to the account of City Dispensaries.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of the Dominican Church in numbers sixty-five and sixty-six Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed at the southeast corner of Seventy-third-street and First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ward moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from further consideration of resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Fourth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was carried and the papers laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Central Republican Junta of Cuba, transmitting resolutions of thanks to the Mayor and Common Council for sympathy and assistance; from the Mayor of Monroe, Michigan, transmitting resolutions of the Common Council of said city relative to ship canal between Lakes Erie and Michigan.

Which were received and ordered on file.

Also, communication from the Comptroller transmitting Auditor's Quarterly Report, for quarter ending September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To permit property-owners on Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, to set curb and gutter stones.

Which was concurred in.

Resolutions, To amend resolution approved October twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, providing for regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, to read, from Saint Nicholas-avenue to Hudson River; to donate four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-nine cents, to Five Points House of Industry; to build sewer in Grand-street, from Thompson-street to Varick-street; to donate one hundred and ninety-one dollars to Congregation Adereth L, in East Twenty-ninth-street; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts, and light street lamps in First-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth street; to donate four hundred and seventy-six dollars to German Lutheran Saint Peter's Church; to fence in vacant lots corner Hudson and Thomas streets.

Which were severally laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Miller moved to take from the table the veto of the Mayor of resolutions to pave Fourth and Fifth streets, from Bowery to Mangin-street.

Which was carried, and the resolutions adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Forty-sixth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; also Dominick-street, from Clark to Hudson-street; also Thompson-street in its entire length, except space between the railroad track; also Broome-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street; to lay crosswalk from the south side of Perry-street to Pier number fifty-four North River; also in front of number one hundred and seventy-three Madison-street; to lay gas mains, erect lamp-post and light street lamps in One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street; to place and light gas-lamps in Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue; to place gas lamp-post in front of number one hundred and three Stanton-street; to place and light gas lamp on southeast corner of Bleecker and Bank streets; to build sewer in Centre Market-place, from Grand to Broome-street; to regulate and grade Thirty-fifth-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue; to donate three thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-three cents to Anna F. Taber, First Directress of Association for Benefit of Colored Orphans, and two hundred and fifty dollars to Patrick McKeone.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Resolutions, To permit property owners on Seventy-fifth-street, between Boulevard and Eleventh-avenue, to regulate and grade said street; to increase the salary of the Assistant Librarian, Janitor of the City Library, Doorkeeper of the Board of Aldermen and Doorkeeper of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Ward—2.

Resolutions, To pave with Fisk concrete pavement Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; to flag with Fisk concrete flagging sidewalks on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; to donate ten thousand dollars to Saint Bridget's School.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Negative—Alderman Cushman—1.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

The minutes of meetings held October twenty-one and twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Petition of residents and property owners in Amity and Wooster streets to have two gas lamps placed in front of building numbers two hundred and thirty-six to two hundred and forty-two Wooster-street.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Hampson presented the following:

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of numbers two hundred and thirty-six and two hundred and forty-two Wooster-street.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Suffolk-street, in front of numbers sixty-five and sixty-seven, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted on southwest corner of Sullivan and Amity streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That resolution approved by the Mayor October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, providing for the regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Hudson to Harlem River, be amended to read from St. Nicholas-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board immediately by what authority the present fence around the new Post Office site is being extended.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from further consideration of resolution that permission be given to the Gramercy Boat Club to erect boathouse on the public land north of the Harlem Railroad Bridge, at the terminus of Fourth-avenue.

Which was carried and the resolution laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To rescind resolution for paving Thirty-fifth-street with Belgian pavement, part approved July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. To lay crosswalk across Greenwich street, opposite number one hundred and seventy-eight, and across Whitehall-street, opposite number forty-three. To flag sidewalk south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. To place and light gas lamps in front of Saint Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum in West Twenty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue. To place two gas-lamps in front of Saint Bridget's School. To donate three hundred dollars to Michael Snyder. To pave with Belgian pavement One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues; also, Fourth-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets. To lay gas mains and light street lamps in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolutions, To permit F. Schultz to set curb and gutter stones in front of northwest corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue. To permit Metropolitan Police Commissioners to lay Croton main in One Hundredth-street. To repeal resolution for paving Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-eighth-and Sixty-ninth streets. To permit property owners on Second-avenue to pave said avenue, from One-Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at their own expense. To permit Thompson & Nichols to place two gaslamps opposite four hundred and ninety-seven Broadway. To donate Fifteen dollars to St. Mark's Church.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolutions, To pave Fourth and Fifth-streets, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' preserved wood pavement.

Which were concurred in, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney and Roberts—2.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To fence in vacant lot number two hundred and fifteen Elizabeth-street. To regulate and grade One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from First to Second-avenue. To pave with Belgian pavement from First-avenue to Avenue C. To lay gas mains, erect lamp posts and light street lamps from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hill, Hampson Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daily, Gibney, John Reilly, Petit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham and Roberts—18.

Resolutions, To donate one hundred and fifty dollars to Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston streets; to place and light street lamp northeast corner of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue; also in front of number one hundred and three Stanton, corner of Ludlow-street; to donate one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street; to remove hydrant from northwest to southwest corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daily, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolutions, To purchase adjoining Fourth Police Precinct Station House, in order to provide additional accommodations for the police force of said Precinct. To pave with Stow foundation pavement Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. To pave with Nicolson pavement, Forty-second-street, from Madison to Lexington avenue. To pave with Seeley's improved concrete pavement, Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.

Which were severally adopted.

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney and Roberts—2.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Thursday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

### Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—10.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of Thomas Davies, to have pavement removed, and curb and gutter stones turned on the corner of Broadway and the extension of Pearl-street.

In connection therewith Alderman ——— presented the following:

Resolved, That permission be given to Thomas A. Davies to remove pavement, turn the curb and gutter stones, and to lay the usual crosswalk and pave the street opened through the hospital grounds, from Broadway to Church-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Petition of the Hedden Mission Church for a donation to pay assessments.

In connection therewith, the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Reverend John S. Willis, pastor of the Hedden Mission Church, for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, as a donation to pay taxes.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Petition of F. Ehrhardt to build private sewer from number one hundred and seventy-five Avenue A, to connect with main sewer in Eleventh-street.

In connection therewith, the following:

Resolved, That permission be given to F. Ehrhardt to connect premises numbers one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and seventy-nine and one hundred and eighty-one Avenue A, by a six-inch drain pipe, with sewer in Eleventh-street, at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Connor—

Remonstrance of property owners on East Eleventh-street, between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue, against paving said street with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith the following:

Resolved, That the resolution for paving Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, approved May nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Marvin Ingraham be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of W. J. Bruce, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ward—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, in Christopher-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets, for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and lamps lighted in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth-street, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Howard-street, from Mercer to Centre-street, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of Roosevelt Hospital.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To donate one hundred and fifty dollars to the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets; also one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; to lay gas mains, erect and light street lamps in Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; to place and light street lamp in front of number one hundred and three Stanton-street, and on the northeast corner of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue; to remove hydrant from northwest to southwest corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue; to curb and gutter and flag south side of West Tenth-street, between Washington and West streets.

Which were severally laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday, November one, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Pinckney, Roberts—3.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership this day, under the style and firm of JULIUS WOLFF & CO., for the manufacture of mustards and dealing in German produce, &c.

JULIUS WOLFF, New-York.
HERMAN [illegible], Chicago.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1869.

## FINANCIAL.

### The First Mortgage Bonds OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were $762,177 43, and for the first fifteen days of October, $412,024, indicating a TOTAL FOR THE MONTH of

$825,000.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

### THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the Road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

### THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

### JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

### Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST., CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

### MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Oct. 22, 1869.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UNANIMOUS vote of the stockholders, the Board of Directors have ordered an increase of the capital stock of this Company of fifteen per cent. upon the present capital, to be distributed to the stockholders as registered at the close of the transfer books on the 25th day of October inst., and deliverable on SATURDAY, Nov. 6 prox.

Fractional shares will be delivered in scrip, redeemable in the capital stock of the Company when presented in sums of not less than $50.

Certificates for stockholders registered in New-York will be delivered for thirty days at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and afterward at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst., and reopen on the 8th day of November prox.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 1st of November, next, at 12 o'clock.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MICHIGAN Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Bonds, falling due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the bank of New-York.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid, less Government tax, by the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1869.

COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1869, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, will be paid, less United States tax, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., on and after that date.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA R. R. CO., NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 30th of October, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company on and after that date, less Government tax.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the first day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 22, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

## FINANCIAL.

### SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO
$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles.

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York. In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay SEVEN PER CENT. Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

### LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK, STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $9,186,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $203,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day designated the following for redemption: Nos. 761, 762, 765, 792, 799, 800, 801, 810 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 49, 52, 62 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease after the 1st of November next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, prox. Polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THIS Company due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office, less interest at seven per cent. for the unexpired time.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 22, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

C. T. POLLARD, President.

$235,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on first-class City property. Apply to R. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

## FINANCIAL.

### VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 118¾ | 119 | 5-20 Coupon, '67. | 115¾ | 116 |
| Coupon, 1881.... | 118¾ | 119 | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 115¾ | 116 |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862. | 112¾ | 113 | 10-40 Regis...... | 107⅜ | 107¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 119 | 119¼ | 10-40 Coupon.... | 107⅜ | 107¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 117⅜ | 117⅝ | Gold........... | 128¾ | 128⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 117¾ | 118 | U. S. Cur. Pac.. | 107⅜ | 107⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July | 115¾ | 116 | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

### MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors,

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES FIRST Mortgage Bonds.—The November interest on the Hannibal and Naples First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at our office No. 19 William-st.

A. B. BAYLIS & Co.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST NOVEMBER on the Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of SWENSON, PERKINS & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

### THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, proximo. The transfer books will close on Friday, Nov. 5, and remain closed until Tuesday, Nov. 16.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 2d November.

WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after Nov. 1, 1869, to the stockholders of record on the 28th October. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.

A. SMEDBERG, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of all taxes has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from all taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared by this bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to shockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. By order.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, (ORIENTAL BANK,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

A TEN (10) PER CENT. QUARTERLY Dividend has this day been declared payable on the 1st of November.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, Free of Government tax. MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Nov. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from Nov. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ONE PER CENT. MORE INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Nov. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. HELEN M. COOK, BENJAMIN F. COOK, ROBERT FOULDS, CHARLES JONES, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said Benjamin F. Cook and Morgan Jones.—Amended Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

TAYLOR & ANDREWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A copy of the amended summons and complaint was filed with the Clerk of Richmond County on the 9th day of October, 1869. TAYLOR & ANDREWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o30-law6wSa*

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 4th-st., sells marble mantels and handsomest below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.

Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

"ACCORDING TO GOLDSMITH" has become a proverb. Young men, you are wanted this week at GOLDSMITH'S College, Booth's building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Circulars.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

WOODBURN. A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and pure air are on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 333 4th-av.—106th year. English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st. Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21. Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, reopened same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL. The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN OF experience in travel abroad, about going to Europe for some months, would take charge of one or more young gentlemen to travel with him. Address immediately REVEREND R., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D.D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 24th-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 280 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED AS A teacher with some of the first schools in the City, desires a few private pupils; she instructs in English, the higher Mathematics, French and Latin; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 268 New-York Post Office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN lady and successful teacher in German, French, the English branches, &c., with the best City references, wishes for one or two more engagements as visiting governess, or single lessons. Address TEACHER, No. 131 West 16th-st.

## IRON WORKS.

### Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

### CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.

Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 25 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Every description of iron work for buildings.

## STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STAtioners, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT SERvants, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country; one as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; the other as regular waitress and thorough chambermaid; wages $16 and $12. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has one of her own; has good references. Call at No. 449 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry by a smart, industrious girl, who understands all kinds of general housework, cooking, washing and ironing; prefers the country, as she has always been accustomed to live there; well recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESSmaker, engagements by the day or week, or would do work at her own home, at reasonable prices; would take a permanent situation where she would be treated as one of the family; highest references. Address A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address for two days at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has the best City reference from where she has lived four years. Call for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE German girl a situation as nurse or waitress, in a small private American family; best of City reference from last place. Call at or address No. 326 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as excellent chambermaid or waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 151 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A competent laundress at her own home, who understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address MARY RILLY, No. 329 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress by a respectable Protestant girl in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; is a good shirt maker; good City references. Call for two days at No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent woman a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 251 6th-av., corner 16th-st., in the tea store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress: has eight years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 549 7th-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 412 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist in washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 414 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as laundress; would be willing to assist at cooking; good reference given. Call at No. 737 9th-av., corner of 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 308 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR family sewing by the day, week or month; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine, if required. Call at No. 225 East 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 590 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman, Protestant, as wet nurse. Apply for two days at No. 208 East 45th-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN DESIRING to go to California, offers her services to any lady desiring to go to San Francisco to assist in taking care of a child or an invalid. Address C. L. K., office of the New-York Observer, No. 37 Park-row.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY industrious man as coachman and groom, or will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has the highest of testimonials from his former employer; understands plain gardening, farming, milking, care of stock, &c.; will be found a useful and valuable man; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk, if required; best of City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days THOMPSON, No. 233 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class waiter; good City references; unmarried and a Protestant. Inquire for two days at Campbell's grocery store, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter by a Protestant young man; has first-class City references. Call for two days at grocery store, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent single man; strictly temperate; good City references. Call or address No. 77 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter, by one who thoroughly understands his business; unmarried and a Protestant; good references. Address G. B., Box No. 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS SITUation as watchman; can give good security. Address CREAL, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR COLORED coachman. Apply at No. 119 Maiden-lane.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A PLACE as waiter in a private family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON LONG ISLAND, HALF AN hour's ride from the City, a thorough cook, to do coarse washing; small family, good wages, and every convenience in the house. The lady can be seen from 11½ to 1½ o'clock at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as nurse in a small private family; short distance in country. Call Monday, 12 o'clock, at No. 77 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waiter, by a gentleman's family in the City. Apply at No. 49 3d-av.

## MEDICAL.

THE PATENT ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURchase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose, or any other part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, impotence. Although he can cure venereal disease, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied as usual. Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A CURE FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. WHITE, No. 20 West 24th-st., devotes his attention exclusively to Lung diseases. Consultation free. Hours 10 to 3.